

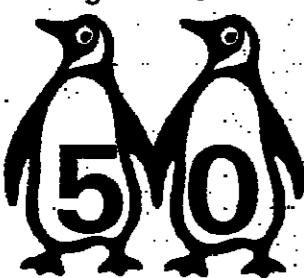
FRIDAY JUNE 15 1984

20p

No 61,858

THE TIMES Saturday

Bird in the hand
Roy Strong presents a half-century bouquet to Penguin books



Red star
Drink samples the pick of the 1983 claret

Country capers
There are problems as well as joys in having a second home in the country. *Family Life* explains how to handle them

Playtime 11
John Woodcock reports on England against West Indies at Edgbaston

Teachers to step up strikes

Strike action involving 26,000 teachers in more than 30 education authorities is to be stepped up in England and Wales next week after the refusal by local authority leaders to bring forward the date of a meeting to discuss terms for arbitration. Page 2

Secret report

Three Bulgarians are among eight men Italian authorities want to prosecute for trying to kill Pope John Paul II three years ago. An Italian state prosecutor filed a secret report asking for the trial of five Turks and three Bulgarians in addition to Mehmet Ali Agca, the only man so far convicted of the shooting. Extracts from the prosecutor's report appear in *The Times* today.

Spectrum, page 3

Hero's welcome

Mr P. W. Botha, South Africa's Prime Minister, was welcomed home as a conquering hero from his eight-day European tour by jubilant followers. Page 5

Space change

The Army has replaced its candidate to be Britain's first man in space because of a security investigation involving his former regiment in Cyprus

Page 2

Police accused

Hospital consultants have accused the police and NHS auditors of breaking the confidentiality of patients' records while investigating claims that doctors are defrauding the health service. Page 3

Snap NZ poll

New Zealand is to have a snap general election on July 14. It has been brought forward because of the defection of a backbencher. Page 5

Jaguar surge

Jaguar cars, which is to be privatized next month, appears on course for record full-year profits after making £1.8m in the first quarter. Page 15

Leader, page 11

Letters: "On star wars", from Professor L. Freedman; North London Polytechnic, from Professor D. Beecham and others; British diet, from Professor R. Hofferberg; and Mr B. Edsall. Leading articles: Miners' strike; Yugoslavia. Features, pages 8-10

Why Solidarity is standing trial; rivals for the Trudeau succession; David Watt on Europe's response to a second Reagan term. Spectrum: behind the plot to kill the Pope. Friday Page: Vadim, his book and his women.

Obituary, page 12
Sir Noel Hutton, Michael Christianen

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Miners' union will boycott proposed coal board ballot

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

Miners' union leaders yesterday decided to boycott the National Coal Board's proposed back-to-work pithead ballot.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers also agreed unanimously to intensify the 14-week-old "rolling" strike and to halt all coke and coal supplies to the steel industry, pending a deal with the steelworkers' union.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, said of the pithead plan: "We shall tell our members to have nothing to do with this outside interference in the internal affairs of free, independent and democratic trade unionism."

To do other than that would put this union in a very very difficult position indeed. Our advice will be to have nothing whatsoever to do with such tactics."

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board's chairman, said yesterday that if there was no "positive decision" from the miners' executive to consult the men, the board "will make a decision within a week on a ballot", he said.

Continued on back page, col 2

EFFECTS OF STRIKE ON COAL INDUSTRY

Week ended	Last output (tonnes)	Coal produced (tonnes)	Miners' last earnings (£m)	Pithead strike (full losses) (£m losses)	Per cent strike/picketed out (out of 176)
17/5	1,781,000	415,000	18.3	21,967	142
24/5	1,743,000	405,000	18.8	22,537	138
31/5	1,752,000 p	451,000	19.2	21,723	130
7/6	1,720,000 p	454,000	18.9	21,592 p	122
14/6	1,701,000 p	471,000	18,840	21,849 p	122
21/6	1,533,000 p	444,000	18,975	22,044 p	123
28/6	1,107,000 p	263,000	14,179	21,873 p	121
5/7	1,701,000 p	424,000	18,965	21,977 p	122
12/7	1,311,000 p	370,000	15,357	22,053 p	122
19/7	1,708,000 p	451,000	19,070	22,150 p	119
26/7	1,646,000 p	428,000	18,580	22,116 p	122
2/8	392,000 p	101,000	7,320	22,171 p	126
9/8	n/a	17,210	n/a	n/a	122

Source: National Coal Board

One in three defies strike, says board

By David Kelvin, Labour Correspondent

The strike, now in its 14th week by the striking miners which the National Coal Board has tried to encourage has shown little sign of gathering pace with only small numbers of miners joining their working colleagues.

Board officials have mounted a propaganda exercise in north Derbyshire in the hope of persuading a large-scale return to work but fewer than 500 men are working, compared with 200 in the early days of the strike.

The board estimates that about 49,000 people are working in the industry out of a total workforce of just more than 178,000 that includes deputies and managers. The best guess is that about one third of the membership of the National Union of Mineworkers is defying the strike.

Many coalfields, particularly in the Midlands, have remained stable throughout the dispute with numbers attending work varying only slightly. The vast majority of the 30,600 in the Nottinghamshire coalfield have worked normally, with the biggest number of strikers reaching only 3,500 in May, according to the board.

Regional officials of the board dispute claims by Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, that about a third of all Nottinghamshire miners are on strike. The miners' leaders' statement.

There appears little evidence of substantial move back to work although in the board's western area, covering Lancashire, Cumbria, north Wales and Staffordshire, the numbers reporting for work has increased from 6,175 at the beginning of April to 8,205 now. That is estimated to represent more than half the NUM membership in the area.

£120m more for pit pay-offs

By Anthony Perkins, Financial Correspondent

The Treasury yesterday provided proof of the Government's confidence that 20,000 miners will this year apply for improved redundancy terms - a supplementary estimate of nearly £120m to help meet the cost of the pay-offs.

Supply estimates already agreed by Parliament provide a net total of £228m to meet the cost of redundancy for miners this year. But Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is now budgeting for a 50 per cent increase.

His supplementary estimate, presented to Parliament yesterday, shows that the extra money is required because of the improvement in redundancy terms made in April and because of "the National Coal Board's expectation that men will continue to leave voluntarily at roughly the rate established last year." About 20,000 workers left the industry last year.

Speaking of Mr Ian MacGregor's controversial demand for a further 20,000-man cutback, Mrs Thatcher told the Commons yesterday: "More miners have applied for voluntary redundancy than are needed to meet the target for reduction of manpower this year."

Continued on back page, col 2

Police shoot two unarmed men

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A police operation on a London sub-postoffice ended yesterday with two unarmed men being shot and seriously wounded by detectives escorting the manageress.

A Scotland Yard source said the officers, two detective-sergeants in the Central Robbery Squad, opened fire in the shop.

Under police rules, tightened up after last year's Stephen Waldorf shooting, London officers should give an oral warning, if possible, before opening fire. They are supposed to fire to protect the public, themselves or colleagues only as a last resort.

The police were in the post

office, in Seven Sisters Road, Tottenham, because earlier in the week a woman employee had reported to Mr Michael Conley, the owner, that she thought she was being followed.

Yesterday, Mrs Margaret Simmonds, the manageress, arrived shortly after 8am. Mr Conley said: "She went in with two officers. She went behind the security screen, opened up the rear office, and as she opened up the kitchen at the rear she saw some men, screamed and started to run."

Scotland Yard said the detectives then shot two men and arrested them.

that there is a very powerful force moving in the opposite direction."

Smoking, however, is different. It is not a party political issue and it was an occasion when he could happily reconcile his conscience with his public duty to be non-smokers.

"I think this was the right occasion to speak. It was the fourth report of the Royal College of Physicians and the anti-smoking group of which he is patron, against the multi-national cigarette companies, to David's struggle against Goliath."

He said that smoking killed 100,000 people a year in Britain, far more than any comparable agent of death, such as the IRA. It was not good enough for the older

generations to surrender to their addiction, thereby allowing another generation to become addicted.

The Duke, who has never smoked or drunk alcohol blamed the work of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), the anti-smoking group of which he is patron, against the multi-national cigarette companies, to David's struggle against Goliath."

He said that smoking killed 100,000 people a year in Britain, far more than any comparable agent of death, such as the IRA. It was not good enough for the older

architects were not entirely to blame.

"The absurd thing about being a duke or a prince is that you are a professional ignoramus. You are not really trained for anything; for that reason I suppose you can sometimes represent the man in the street, where politicians cannot."

Normally the duke does not like upsetting people, but this time he did not mind if some people thought him a kill joy. "I do have some vices", he said, taking another piece of chocolate cake.

He said that the Prince of Wales had expressed a widely

felt view about modern architecture, although he thought

the quality Scotch

the

Film finance group's director resigns

By David Heaton and Jenny Knight

The future of the National Film Finance Corporation was in doubt last night after the resignation of its managing director, Mr Mamoun Hassan.

The group, which receives money from cinema admissions and has backed nearly 400 films, including *The Third Man*, *Gregory's Girl* and *Another Country*, since its inception in 1949, is widely expected to be privatized in a forthcoming review of the cinema business by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Hassan, aged 46, said last night: "I have no idea what is happening to the corporation. I just do not know whether it is going to carry on, close down or be privatized. It could be one of the three."

The survival of the corporation in its present form has been demanded by a number of leading figures in the cinema industry, notably Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer David Puttnam, and the director Hugh Hudson, who have been lobbying the Government on its behalf.

University left £1m for research

Edinburgh University has received a £1m gift for research in the faculty of medicine into emphysema, the disease which when associated with chronic bronchitis, costs 30 million working days a year to British industry, about ten times that lost by smokers.

The money has been gifted under the will of the late Mrs Norman Salvesen, of Kinloch, Perthshire, who established the Edinburgh emphysema research fund at the university three years ago under an anonymous gift.

Other wills, page 12.

Hendre estate fails at auction

The Hendre estate near Monmouth, home of the Rolls family since 1767 which contains a leisure complex and golf course failed to find a buyer at auction by Humberstons yesterday.

The estate, which was expected to fetch up to £4m, was withdrawn by Mr John Hard-Rolls after bidding reached £3.250.000. Some of the 1,450 acres of farmland and forestry were sold. The rest will come up for auction on July 18.

Abolition of union confederation is sought by two key members

By Barry Clement, Labour Reporter

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which represents 2.2 million workers in 17 trade unions, is under pressure to justify its existence or be wound up.

The leadership of two key members of the organization – the General, Municipal, Boiler-makers and Allied Trade Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union believe that the confederation may have outlived its usefulness.

Senior figures in both unions are understood to favour the establishment of a new "super committee" at the TUC which would replace the confederation.

However, they are likely to encounter strong opposition from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which is the group's largest affiliate.

The general and municipal workers' section of GMBATU will make the first moves towards abolition at the annual meeting of the confederation which opens on June 26.

A seemingly innocuous motion calls on the executive to set up a working party to carry out a "thorough examination of the role, function and efficacy of the CSEU in the light of the continuing changes in the circumstances in the shipbuilding and engineering industries".

The motion asks the executive to ensure that a report on the finding is made available for next year's conference.

The move is being interpreted by the leadership of the confederation as the first shot in a battle to secure its abolition.

Mr Alex Ferry, general secretary of the confederation, said that he had an open mind about its future. "If it can be shown that it would benefit working people to do away with the confederation then I would be for it. If, however, I would only serve to promote sectional political interests, then I would be against it."

But he added: "Penny for penny it can be argued that the members get more out of the CSEU than they do out of other organizations to which their unions are affiliated. It is a question, however, of whether it will be argued that they cannot afford that penny."

There is some confusion about whether the TUC could take over the confederation's function as coordinator of wage bargaining.

It is thought that the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will argue against the abolition of the confederation because traditionally the union has never adopted a high profile at Congress House



Secret forest sales censured

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Forestry Commission's refusal to disclose the price at which it sells land, or the purchaser's name is criticized in a Commons Public Accounts Committee report published yesterday.

The committee says it is not satisfied that commercial confidentiality is a sufficient reason for refusing to publish the selling price of publicly-owned land. "It is necessary for the purpose of ensuring proper accountability that this information should be made public."

The commission provided a confidential note explaining how it determined the price below which it would not sell, and further information about particular sales.

The committee decided not to publish or comment on the

information supplied in confidence. But, because of the disquiet expressed over some sales, it recommends that the commission should publish a full explanation of its sales policy and practice.

The report notes that, under the Forestry Act, 1981, the commission was set a target of raising £25m from sales by 1985-86. By January, it has realized £3.7m.

The committee was concerned to establish that, while compiling the ministerial guidelines, the commission obtained the best prices. Members had been told of prices which were surprisingly low.

• The commission yesterday discounted reports that a second wave of Dutch Elm disease was likely this summer.

It said that the fungus-spreading beetles needed an optimum average springtime temperature of 52°F to multiply on a large scale, and, except in the south of England, where there were few elm leaf temperatures had been much lower.

But it says that the situation is deteriorating, and it has established control areas with restrictions on the movement of felled elms with the bark attached.

The main control area in England runs from Merseyside to North Yorkshire, with smaller areas in Lincoln, Tyne and Wear, the Peak District, Cumbria, and East Sussex, Scotland, except the Border region and part of Dumfries and Galloway, will remain a control area.

Teaching unions said yesterday that in the days leading up to the pay negotiations next week, 26,500 teachers will be called out on strike in more than 30 education authorities, in addition to the existing sanctions against school meals supervision, playground duties, and coverage for absent colleagues.

The National Union of Teachers plans to call 7,500 teachers out on three-day strikes in 575 schools, mainly in the shire counties. The union has selected 24 authorities, which are mainly Conservative and members of the education committee of the Association of County Councils.

• The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, was yesterday asked in the Commons by a Conservative backbencher for an assurance that the Government "would not nail our education authorities in order to meet any increased pay award for the teachers which might arise from arbitration". Julian Halsall writes.

The areas chosen have all so far refused to come out in favour of arbitration. Authorities which have declared in favour, including Shropshire which is controlled by Con-

More teachers to strike over pay

By Michael Durham, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Teachers are to intensify strike action in schools in England and Wales next week, after local authority leaders refused to bring forward the date of a meeting to discuss terms for arbitration.

The renewed pay talks will

take place next Friday, almost

two weeks after the authorities

backed down and agreed to seek

arbitration with the teachers.

Teaching union leaders had

asked for the talks to be brought

forward to next Monday.

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They also believe they will be

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tutional point. As things stand

the Government has pledged

not to put the paving Bill into

effect until after the main

abolition Bill has received a

second reading in the Commons

in November or December.

Lords draft strategy to save GLC elections

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Opposition parties in the House of Lords yesterday agreed on a plan, backed by some Conservative and cross-bench peers, designed to thwart the Government's intention of abolishing next year's election to the Greater London Council and putting in a nominated authority to run it in its last year before abolition.

In the latest move to beat the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill they tabled an amendment for the committee stage of the Bill which could threaten the Government's timetable for the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan counties.

The amendment, signed by Lord Glwyn-Jones, the former Labour Lord Chancellor, Lord Hooson the Liberal peer, Lord Molson, the former Conservative minister who voted against the Government last Monday, and Lord Hayter, an independent, would prevent the paving Bill becoming law until the subsequent Bill abolishing the authorities has received the royal assent.

If passed the Government would be faced with the near impossible task of getting the main abolition Bill, which is to be introduced in the new session of Parliament in November, through both Houses before the following Easter to prevent the elections due in May taking place.

Peers believe they will come up with the neatest way available of frustrating the plan to abolish the elections without being accused of "wrecking" the Bill, because they will argue that it is technically possible for the Government to get the abolition Bill through on time.

They also believe they will be

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the Government has pledged

not to put the paving Bill into

effect until after the main

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second reading in the Commons

in November or December.

Wilson says Labour needs 'thug' as leader

By Our Political Reporter

Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, the former Labour prime minister, believes that he was wrong to have backed Mr Michael Foot for the leadership in 1980 because the party needed a "thug" like Mr Denis Healey to beat Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Foot, Lord Wilson suggests, was not tough enough to deal with the Prime Minister, but Mr Neil Kinnock, his successor, is increasingly showing that he can pass the test.

Lord Wilson's judgments are contained in a remarkable review in *Financial Weekly* of Mr Foot's book about the 1983 general election campaign, in which he is castigated for a newspaper article which Mr Foot regarded as damaging to Labour's prospects.

Although he writes warmly of many of Mr Foot's qualities, Lord Wilson criticizes *Another Hear and Other Voices* for being episodic, disjointed and concentrating too much on the campaign disappointments and the manifestly unfair press treatment of Labour.

He says that when Mr James Callaghan stood down in November, 1980, he voted for Mr Healey on the first ballot and Mr Foot on the second. "Looking back I was wrong in switching my vote. Denis knew that when I have usually referred to him I have usually called him a thug – a term of praise.

"Frankly, the party has needed a thug, not least since the Conservatives elected Mrs Thatcher as leader. Michael could have held his own against a bigot such as Mr Heath and with the latter falling over himself to please, indeed featherbed, the French, Michael could have enjoyed a happy parliamentary lifetime of taunting and denunciation.

The former prime minister states that as party leader Mr Foot contributed style and imagination, but he lacked the ability to prepare a script and stick closely to it.

He describes Mr Foot as the most effective orator, Labour or Conservative, apart from Aneurin Bevan, since the war.

MPs estimate extra cost of Trident

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

An all-party committee of MPs has urged the Government to make known to the United States its concern over the impact that President Reagan's star wars plan could have on Britain's next strategic deterrent.

It has also put the cost of the Trident-2 missile programme, which will supply the nuclear deterrent from the mid-1990s at £9,400m – nearly £700m more than the latest official estimate.

The MPs have criticized Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, for trying to compare the cost of Trident with that of the Royal Air Force's Tornado aircraft programme, which is £3,000m higher.

Letters, page 11

Princess Anne to visit India

By Ewan Malins

The eighteenth-century second Earl of Warrington seems to have been determined to preserve his dignity on all occasions: he owned at least five, and possibly eleven, elegant silver chamber pots engraved with his arms and made by David Willame of London in 1744.

In Sotheby's silver sale yesterday one of them fetched £10,450, paid by the London dealer Keppmans, which made it the auctioneer's coyly suggest the most expensive such item on record (£26,000).

Sotheby's also offered prints,

one of the most interesting and

unusual was a French woodcut of the late fifteenth century. This was printed in grey and coloured with hand-stencils.

It was bought by the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris at £3,360 (estimate £7,000 to

Consultants accuse police of 'trawling' patients' records in fraud checks

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Hospital consultants yesterday accused the police and National Health Service auditors of breaching the confidentiality of patient's records in investigating claims that consultants are defrauding the health service of private practice income.

The police were accused of conducting "fishing expeditions" through the notes of thousands of patients which could contain information about abortions, mental illness and other confidential matters.

Auditors ordered to 35 health districts by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, were also combing through thousands of records, questioning staff and patients, the consultants said.

The auditors were brought in

Health drive in Scotland, the 'sick man of Europe'

A campaign costing £500,000 a year to woo Scots away from self-inflicted ill-health is to be launched in August, promoted by the Scottish Health Education group and designed by an Edinburgh advertising agency (Ronald Fox writes).

The campaign will bring together five separate health-promotion exercises ranging from discouraging smoking to promoting immunization.

In health circles, Scotland is slightly referred to as the sick man of Europe because of a record of heavy smoking, hard drinking, dental decay and bad diet. The slogan attacking this image says: "Be all you can be" and ends "Be for good health".

Sinclair displays modified QL

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The modified QL Sinclair microcomputer was displayed for the first time yesterday at the Earls Court Computer Fair, west London.

Despite a two-month backlog of orders and development problems which have limited deliveries to 4,000 since its launch in January, Sinclair is accepting orders.

The Quantum Leap aimed at the sophisticated home user or small business had been plagued with problems affecting its operating software (programs). A small compensating device was attached to the early deliveries of the machine.

The compact design has been completed in recent weeks, but

North Sea mussel's sex life curbed

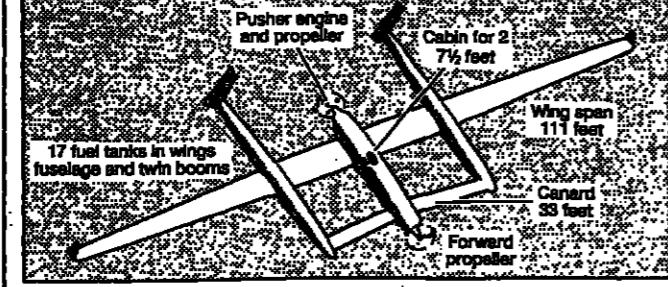
By David Young

problems, and routine inspection work by divers is delayed while the mussels are chipped away. Clearing the clumps will add £150,000 to the cost of a rig inspection.

Now, after seven years of development, Shell has introduced Aquatec, a silicone rubber coating which slowly releases an oil. It seeps to the surface, making it impossible for mussels and other marine life to cling on. The mussels float off on the tide.

Attempts in the past to tackle the problem proved unsuccessful.

Mr John Patterson, Shell's



Fuelled for flight: The first round the world powered flight without refuelling will be attempted next spring by this machine under construction in California. (Michael Bally writes).

Crewed by a man and a woman, the journey is expected to take 12 days. Rutan Aircraft is building

End of 'meal ticket for life'

Divorce reforms likely to be law by September

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reforms in the divorce laws, which will allow divorce after one year of marriage, end a wife's "meal ticket for life" and make children's needs first priority are expected to be in force by September.

About 170,000 couples a year will be affected by the changes in the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, which has almost completed its parliamentary stages and is expected to receive the Royal Assent next month.

Despite the strong personal backing of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailesham of St Marlowe, as well as support from the Law Commission and some of the legal profession, the Bill has attracted widespread criti-

cism on different fronts from churchmen, the Law Society and women's and welfare organizations.

The first government divorce reform legislation for 10 years, the Bill aims to secure fairer and less bitter financial settlements. It has three chief ingredients. First, divorce will be possible after one year if both parties consent. At present divorce petitions cannot be presented within three years unless there has been exceptional hardship or depravity.

This is to remove the duplication of proceedings where couples seek judicial separation and then, three years later, divorce.

It is also meant to remove the subjective element which leads to different interpretations by judges as to exceptional hardship and depravity, and to

avoid the bitterness caused by such judgments and the damage to the chances of amicable settlements.

But opponents, particularly church leaders, say the measure will weaken the fabric of marriage by making divorce easier.

The second chief element of the Bill, on financial settlements after divorce, makes the needs and welfare of children the first priority. It introduces the "clean break" principle, abolishing the aim of courts to put the parties in the same financial position as if the marriage had not broken down.

Instead, financial self-sufficiency is to be encouraged where appropriate, ending any expectation by a wife of "long maintenance". Courts will consider conduct more than at present, creating increased bitterness between spouses and draining the legal aid system.

Disabled athletes assemble for international contest



Competitors preparing for the International Games for the Disabled being held in Nassau County, New York, gathered at Stoke Mandeville Sports Centre for the Disabled in Buckinghamshire yesterday so that United States immigration and customs officials

could clear them in advance.

Mr Robert Brown and Mr Ernie Davies arrived by Concorde earlier this week for the goodwill operation. "We are delighted to be part of it", Mr Brown said.

The 150 disabled athletes, many

unable to walk, others blind, with more than 50 escorts, left Heathrow on two scheduled flights later. Their vast container of luggage and equipment, including sporting rifles, javelins and racing wheelchairs capable of about 20 mph, had already been cleared through United States customs. More than

50 nations are taking part in the games. Photograph: Bill Warhurst

Efforts were made last night to get a new passport for one of the competitors, Mr Barrie Antonio, after thieves broke into his car in Berkshire and stole his passport and Olympic uniform.

Court gives ginger tom to policeman

Marmaduke Gingergibts, the cat whose identity was at the centre of a nine-month legal contest, was back home last night after judgement.

Bow County Court in east London decided the ginger tom was Marmaduke, owned by Police Constable John Sewell and his wife Anna, and not Mr Monty Cohen's cat Sonny.

After the hearing the cat was taken away, a blanket covering its cage, accompanied by the representative of a national newspaper. The Sewells, of Woodford Bridge, Essex, would not say how much they were being paid for their story.

Mr Cohen, an unemployed bachelor, aged 57, who was ordered to pay £129 for veterinary and RSPCA fees since March, said he still believes the cat is Sonny.

Mr Cohen had said Sonny ran off twice when he moved to Woodford Bridge, last summer.

Mr Cohen, who was cleared of stealing the cat but convicted of assaulting Constable Sewell, had claimed custody of the cat and alleged assault against Constable Sewell.

Mr Platt found that Constable Sewell had been wrong to put an armlock on Mr Cohen and ordered the Sewells to pay Mr Cohen £50 for the assault and trespass and £200 of his costs. Mr Cohen was ordered to pay 80 per cent of the Sewells' costs. The hearing is estimated to have cost £1,000.

Sunday trading 'boon to DIY'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's leading do-it-yourself retailer forecast yesterday that volume trade would increase between 18 and 27 per cent if the Government freed Sunday trading, after the report of a committee of inquiry which is expected to go to the Home Secretary next month.

B & Q, part of Woolworth, could look to that effect in its stores in England and Wales, according to Mr Malcolm Parkinson, marketing director, who is also chairman of the Sunday trading committee of DIY Retailers.

The federation has been

pressing for abolition of the Shops Act of 1950 which restricts Sunday and late weekday opening hours.

An option with such a trading increase would be to reduce prices and there the effect could be a 10 per cent cut, Mr Parkinson suggested. More likely prices would be held for a longer period than would otherwise be the case and company profit margins might benefit, at least for a time.

In Scotland, where Sunday trading hours are unrestricted, B & Q has not cut prices. But that was because it had a national pricing policy. Mr

Parkinson said. Trading volumes at its Scottish stores have increased but not at the levels that could be expected in England and Wales.

B & Q and other federation members have been opening on Sundays in England and Wales and collecting hundreds of court fines through flouting the law in a campaign to get the Shops Act tax.

As a result, Sunday is already their second most busy trading day. The volume increases. Mr

Parkinson foresees would come largely from the freedom to promote Sunday opening.

England population likely to reach 48.6m by 2001

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The population of England is

expected to rise slowly from 46.8 million by 2001, an annual increase of 0.15 per cent, according to the latest projections from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

He had drawn the Chancellor's attention to Germany where the total tax on new cars was 14 per cent compared with the British total of 24.6 per cent which comprises value added tax and the car tax.

He said this represented an extra taxation burden of £1,300. In addition, German companies could deduct VAT on cars bought for business use and workers could claim an income tax allowance for travel to and from work whether by car or by public transport.

British car makers were disappointed with the short-term view taken by the Treasury of the need to maintain the special car tax.

During the 20-year period, the greatest growth is expected in a semi-circular band round

the west and north of London, with Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk all expected to increase by at least 15 per cent.

The densely populated metropolitan counties of Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Midlands and Tyne and Wear face the greatest population losses, while Cleveland, co Durham and Greater London are also set to decline.

Bradford and Rotherham,

however, are expected to grow by almost 10 per cent.

Population Projections for Area 1981-2001; Series PP3 No 5. Stationery Office £5.20.

Royal rings mine to offer shares

By Derek Pain

Shares in the Welsh mine which has provided the gold for royal wedding rings for more than 50 years will be floated on the Stock Exchange next week.

The Clogau Gold Mines, based in Gwynedd, is raising money to pay for a two-year exploration and development programme.

More than £2m will be raised by the sale of the shares at 30p each. At the sale price the company, whose chairman is Lord Harlech, is valued at £4.2m.

Gold has been produced at the mine since 1860.



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PSMA

Britain on track for lower inflation

THE ECONOMY

Britain was on track for a further reduction in inflation, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the Commons. The country had the best mix of steady growth and low inflation that it had had for a long time. We intend (he said) to keep it that way.

The Chancellor said that over the 12 months to April, the retail price index increased by 5.2 per cent. The Government wanted to see the inflation rate still lower and was determined to see it go down again.

The rate of growth of the money supply over the last six to 12 months had been well inside target ranges and a CBI survey showed a significant decline in the number of firms expecting to increase prices.

There was no reason to believe Labour Party spokesman because all the economic forecasts had proved wrong in the past, including the claim by Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on the Treasury and economic matters, that inflation would have reached double figures by the end of 1983.

Mr Edward Leigh (Gainsborough and Horncastle, C): Does the fact that the average retail price index figure for the three months up to April was 5.2 per cent higher than for March mean that inflation, and the annualized rate of inflation, of 8.6 per cent, denote any slackening in the Government's determination to curb the ravages of inflation through controlling the money supply and public expenditure growth?

Mr Lawson: No. Seasonal patterns vary, but the average is in accordance with forecasts I made in

the Budget of 4.5 per cent inflation by the last quarter of this year. It is always particularly dangerous to take three months and analyse it, as the last Labour Government discovered.

This Government continues to put the battle of inflation at the forefront of its policies by continued fiscal and monetary discipline. I was heartened that this was endorsed by all nations at the recent summit.

Mr Denis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): If Mr Lawson is concerned about inflation movements all over the world, why is he party to the idea of bailing out the Argentinean bankers at the anticipated growth rate this year when total production stagnated in the first quarter, is likely to fall in the second, and is well below 1979 levels?

Mr Lawson: This country's gross domestic product and the continuing output of the economy at present are at an all-time high and markedly above 1979 levels.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedfordshire North, C): Is there not an anxiety about British industry with great assistance from British industry and less from him?

Mr Lawson: There is no question of bailing out foreign countries. What we hope is that the Argentine Government will reach agreement with the IMF.

On the basis of which the Argentine Government will take measures to put its house in order. If it does not, it will clearly not qualify for assistance from the IMF.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C):

Mr Lawson: Pre-conditions for sustaining our recovery are the achievement of sufficient economic and social consensus of both public expenditure and money supply. It is only on those policies that the reduction in unemployment which we all desire can be achieved.

Mr Lawson: He is right. That is an absolute pre-condition for continued sustained recovery and the most important one.

From the Department of Trade and Industry on the investment intentions of

jobs would be created by making the economy work more efficiently and effectively, more privatization and changing the tax system, as I did in the Budget, in a way more favourable to employment.

Mr Osmagh McDonald, an Opposition spokesman: How does he expect us to believe him about the anticipated growth rate this year when total production stagnated in the first quarter, is likely to fall in the second, and is well below 1979 levels?

Mr Lawson: This country's gross domestic product and the continuing output of the economy at present are at an all-time high and markedly above 1979 levels.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedfordshire North, C): Is there not an anxiety about manufacturing industries generally? Will they be able to maintain their performance in the next 10 years?

Mr Lawson: Said tributes were deserved by British industry, commerce, manufacturing, investment, the City of London and the North Sea oil industry.

I have no reason to doubt (he said) to reduce their budget deficit in 1985 and further in 1986 and 1987. That is all to the good.

But it does not follow there will be any downturn in the American economy.

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From the Department of Trade and Industry on the investment intentions of

manufacturing industry shows an increase of 12 per cent this year.

Mr Bryan Gould (Dagenham, Lab): referred to the report of the Select Committee on Trade and Industry on the deficit in the balance of manufactured goods with the EEC.

This year, he said, that deficit was already running at over £9 billion.

That is the definitive judgment on the Government's economic policy (he said).

Mr Lawson: replied that it was not in his power to comment from the balance of payments. The current account on the balance of payments last year showed a surplus of nearly £3 billion and Britain was in surplus again this year and expected to remain so.

Mr David Howell (Guildford, C):

If the Americans cut their deficit next year and if it brings some downturn in the American economy in 1985-86, and the onset of a recession, albeit mild, has his plans for some easing of monetary restraint here to compensate for the downturn in the United States and the Western economy generally which may result?

Mr Lawson: said it was a bit difficult to speculate what was likely to happen in 1985, let alone beyond that.

It is true the Americans intend (he said) to reduce their budget deficit in 1985 and further in 1986 and 1987. That is all to the good. But it does not follow there will be any downturn in the American economy.

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world. We have kept it low and the recovery has kept going.

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Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedfordshire North, C):

Mr Lawson: There are certain advantages from having an economy and a society which has public expenditure which is only 35 per cent of its GDP, and no Socialist party (Laughter).

Economic recovery was well under way, with growth at 3 per cent in 1983 and forecast growth of a further 3 per cent in 1984. Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said:

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab):

Is pleased or anxious that a 3 per cent growth rate appears to going hand in hand with continuing high levels of unemployment?

Mr Rees: We would prefer to see unemployment going down, but I do not know what conclusion to draw from his proposition. We are content that our growth rate is one of the highest in western Europe.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedfordshire North, C):

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Falklands today: Lewin thinks back, Argentina looks ahead

By Alan Hamilton

Twice in his life Lord Lewin has seen a convoy set sail to free a beleaguered island. The first occasion provided an invaluable lesson for the second.

As a naval officer sailing to Malta in 1942, he saw more than half his convoy lost through enemy action, but the remainder managed to bring relief to an island which otherwise would surely have capitulated.

Sitting in the War Cabinet Room of the House of Commons in 1982 as Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff, he felt able to reassure the Prime Minister that the task force could repossess the Falklands despite the loss of ships.

Tall, softly spoken, and now returned to the calmer waters of the House of Lords, he said on the eve of yesterday's second anniversary of the Argentine surrender that he never for a moment doubted that the task force would achieve its objective. His greatest regret remains that it had to set sail at all.

He should have great sadness that he failed to deter the Argentines from annexing the islands. "It was a classic failure of potential," the consequences clearly that destructive both to political will and the military capability to deter his aggression.

The Argentines obviously thought that we did not have the will.

"It was a fault of the politicians, not a military failing, to allow the Argentines to think that their aggression would succeed."

Lord Lewin remains thoroughly convinced that the Falklands operation holds implications for beyond the South Atlantic. "I regret enormously the dead and wounded — on both sides — but it was a worthwhile exercise for the future of the free world.

Although the Falklanders are clearly important, the absolute

'It is vital that aggression must not be seen to succeed'

most vital thing is the principle that military aggression must not be seen to succeed. That is the way to avoid war."

When the Argentine invasion force landed, Lord Lewin was in New Zealand, watching military exercises, but he was back in Whitehall within 24 hours.

He was uniquely well prepared. At home he had a map of

South Georgia, having been patron of a British joint services scientific expedition there which had left only two weeks before the Argentine seamen metal merchants arrived to dismantle the whaling station.

He had more than one personal bond with the operation beyond official duty. In 1966 he had been captain of the *Hermes*, and his second-in-command had been John Fieldhouse, the young

officer by the many between them... an easy relationship between the War Cabinet and Admirals Sir John Fieldhouse's task force headquarters at Northwood.

A second bond created Lord Lewin's own low point of the entire operation — the sinking of HMS Coventry. "My wife had named her when she was launched, and I was with her. She had been back on board for a social visit not long before Coventry sailed. It was a moment of great sadness when she went down, and I argued strongly for not announcing my loss until we had a full list of the missing.

But I was overruled by John Nott, and the announcement went out. It was a night of great sadness."

Although the Falklanders are clearly important, the absolute

highlight for him was the landing of 5,000 troops on a single night without casualties. And, of course, the surrender.

He recalled: "We were sitting in the War Cabinet Room in the Commons, helping the Prime Minister to draft a statement she intended to make at ten o'clock.

"The news that the surrender had been signed came to us by a rather roundabout route. The SAS in Port Stanley had a direct link to their headquarters in Hereford, and were providing a running commentary.

"Hereford relayed it on the phone to Northwood, and Northwood relayed it to us clustered round a phone in the Commons.

"The Prime Minister made her statement; I went with John Nott back to the Ministry of Defence to meet the press, and then I just went home to bed. No great celebration, something of an anti-climax really. Once we had launched the task force, and once I saw the War Cabinet's determination to back the military, I was never in any doubt that we could win."

Lord Lewin had been planning to spend at least part of his final year as Chief of the Defence Staff accepting an invitation from his opposite number in China to visit the battlefields of the Vietnam border war. But that had to go by the board.

When he left the ministry he took with him no Falklands souvenirs, bar a spinal-bound reporters' notebook in which he had made daily aides-memoirs.

Two years later, it is matter-of-fact about the Falklands campaign and devoid of any obsessive interest in it. It went as planned, and the losses were what had been expected.

"I try to forget it now," he said. "It was an episode in my life but my life held much more.

But the story of the Welsh Guardsman, Simon Weston, told in *The Times* earlier this week, still moves him to a brief brooding silence.



Lord Lewin: Regrets that the task force had to go to the South Atlantic at all.

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

There is a new, more aggressive tone to official Argentine rhetoric about the Falkland Islands these days, making it clear that the "Malvinas issue" is far from buried in Argentina.

Two years to the day after their troops were defeated at Port Stanley, Argentines remain as convinced as they were before the conflict that the South Atlantic archipelago belongs under the Argentine flag.

Celebrations of June 10, the "Day of Reaffirmation of Argentine rights" over the islands, ranged from a fiery speech to the Armed Forces by the civilian President, Sr Raúl Alfonsín, to art exhibitions aimed at teaching grade four children about Our Malvinas.

Last night two groups of former conscripts, both of which support their country's effort to recover the Falkland Islands, were scheduled to go ahead with marches to mark the second anniversary of Argentina's defeat.

For generations, Argentine children have had the slogan "Las Malvinas son Argentinas" (the Malvinas are Argentine) drilled into them in every Argentine history class they take, and the country's latest civilian government has not changed the curriculum.

Political parties have included the goal of recovering the islands from Britain for as long as anyone can remember and president Alfonsín's middle class Radical Party is no exception.

Mr Alfonsín was one of the few politicians who dared to speak out against the military's

"Our way is not war... but we will not cease in our claims"

dismal invasion attempt while the war was still in progress, but he has now become the country's chief advocate for getting back the islands.

"Our way is not war," he said last Sunday, "but in the name of our dead we must commit ourselves not to cease a single instant in our claims."

Mr Neilson explained the Government's new tough line in political terms. "The Malvinas is an issue of such blinding simplicity that it is hard to resist. Whenever the country's other problems get too complicated, it is very convenient to turn to an issue where right and wrong are so clearly defined."

Mr Neilson believed that Sr Alfonsín will be appealing more and more to nationalist sentiment as his government wrestles with its huge foreign debt, union troubles and a skittish military.

That reasoning is exactly what led the military into the Falklands muddle in the first place, but there is no fear that Sr Alfonsín's administration (or any other) would be foolish enough to try the military tack again.

President Alfonsín seems assured to win support at home for his "diplomatic offensive" to wrest the islands from Britain's grasp, but only so long as that offensive costs no money or lives.

Memorials to the dead unveiled at Stanley and Yeovil

A memorial to the service men killed during the Falklands conflict was unveiled at the Fleet Air Arm museum, Yeovil, Somerset, yesterday.

The bronze plaque, which depicts the Task Force in action, is the duplicate of one dedicated in Port Stanley yesterday.

A small group of relatives attended the unveiling at the museum, which adjoins the Royal Naval Air Station.

The memorial stands within

yards of the museum's Falkland Islands exhibition, which includes captured Argentine aircraft.

The unveiling ceremony was carried out by Captain Michael Clapp who, as Commodore Amphibious Warfare, was responsible for the planning and execution of the island landing.

He praised the relatives for having the courage to attend the ceremony. Each April to mid-June, he said, he remem-

bered with pride the landing and the horror of the fighting in which so many lives were lost. That horror would continue for many years.

The memorial in the Falklands would be seen daily by the people of Port Stanley. "They will remember their friends who died for them and for democracy, and they will remember their friends who got back home."

Among those present was

Mrs Sara Jones, wife of Colonel "H" Jones, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross; she said afterwards that there would be a permanent reminder in Britain for relatives to visit.

That view was echoed by Mrs Rosemary Anslow from Tattenhall, Wolverhampton, who attended with her husband, Alfred. Their son Adrian, 20, died after the Atlantic Conveyor was struck by an Exocet missile.

A sculptured figure of Britannia is surrounded by the bronze plaque of the servicemen in action. The names of the dead are on bronze plates on either side.

Muldoon calls snap general election

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

New Zealand will go to the polls in an early general election on July 14. Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, announced last night Parliament, which has sat for only two weeks this year, to be prorogued immediately. The normal three-yearly election has been scheduled for later this year, probably in November.

The prime minister said the decision had been precipitated by the action of Miss Marilyn Waring, a Government backbencher, who yesterday informed the Government whip that she would no longer attend the caucus. While she would support the Government on procedural motions and all matters of substance, she would reserve her position on disarmament matters and rape legislation.

Some MPs were stunned by the decision. The National Party is believed to be not as well prepared for battle as Labour, which has chosen all its candidates and has its economic policy in place.

An opinion poll published this week put the two principal parties neck and neck in the popular ratings, though with Sir Robert well ahead of Mr Lange in the leadership stakes.

The timing has some advantages for the National Party. Inflation, which the Government reduced to 3.5 per cent this year from a high of 18 per cent two years ago, is beginning to rise again.

Communist gains shown by Berlinguer funeral

From Peter Nichols, Rome

What is quite clear is that the death of Signor Berlinguer has imposed a greater sense of responsibility.

It is no longer taken for granted that the coalition will fail to fall whatever the results of the European elections. A week ago political commentators were convinced that relations between the five parties comprising the Government had become so bad that a collapse was inevitable.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, is now talking much more confidently. He accepts that there are still difficulties and that the results this weekend could make the life of his Government still more difficult. But, in the appeals he is preparing to deliver just before the voting booths are opened, he speaks as if he genuinely believes that he will be able to carry on.

Kohl confirms refugees in Berlin mission

From Michael Binyon
Berlin

Chancellor Kohl yesterday officially confirmed press reports that up to 19 East Germans have sought refuge in West Germany's mission in East Berlin and are trying to emigrate to the West.

He told a new conference that his office was in constant touch with the East Berlin authorities about the refugees, said to have been in the mission for several weeks.

So far this year some 70 East Germans have been allowed to emigrate after fleeing into Bonn's diplomatic missions in East Berlin and Prague.

A draft document under consideration by both governments would reportedly permit French authorities to revoke the political refugee status under which members of the Basque separatist group, ETA, reside in France, and to expel or deport many of them. Spain would be committed to accepting ETA members who chose repatriation and who are not wanted

Botha tour hailed as putting end to pariah status

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, was welcomed home as a conquering hero from his eight-nation European tour by his jubilant followers yesterday. His Boeing 747 was escorted in by a flight of five Mirage jet fighters, and as he touched down at Cape Town's D. F. Malan Airport, a 19-gun salute boomed out while massed choirs sang.

"I did not go to Europe to ask for favours but went to talk openly and frankly on subjects important to South Africa, southern Africa and Europe," Mr Botha declared in a brief speech after the arrival ceremony. He said he had told foreign leaders that South Africa was "on a path of renewal."

He had found a growing awareness abroad that South Africa was a regional power which could not be ignored in

Swapo officials released

The 37 office-bearers of Swapo, the organization fighting for the independence of South African-occupied Namibia, and their supporters who were arrested at a barbecue last Saturday have been released on their own recognizance and warned to appear in court next month.

There is speculation that the case against the 37, who are associated with the "internal" political wing of Swapo and not directly involved in the guerrilla war against South Africa, may be quietly dropped, although the police insist that they are still to be charged for being at an illegal meeting.

The search for a solution to Africa's problems, as well as an "understanding of the complexity of our problems," he said. "For many, to be independent is worse than to be a communist. When the word was put out that I was the only obstacle to unity of the Nicaraguan opposition, I realized I was condemned."

"I would like to reiterate here what I said in Europe. South Africa is no pushover, the process of reform is gaining in momentum and meaning."

Pastora ready to fight on without US backing

From Alan Riding

Caracas (NYT) — Señor Edén Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader who was wounded in an assassination attempt two weeks ago, says he will continue his fight against the Sandinista Government even if the United States withdraws support for his efforts.

In an interview in a private clinic here, Señor Pastora said his forces had received no help from the United States for the past 10 weeks, in what he viewed as pressure to force him into an alliance with Honduras-based rebel groups backed by the CIA.

But he reiterated his refusal to deal with the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) until it is "purged" of all figures linked to the ousted Somoza dictatorship. Instead, Señor Pastora said he planned to seek support in Latin America. "Our achievement is to have

Walesa hint at halting union role

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

In a surprising and rather enigmatic statement, Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarnosc union, said yesterday that he was considering suspending his Solidarnosc activities after national local council elections due to be held on Sunday.

Earlier Mr Botha had heard himself praised by Dr Piotr Kornoiloff, the acting Prime Minister during his absence, as a man of vision and leadership who had ended 40 years during which South Africa had been "the punchball of the world."

He also stated clearly that he was not trying to influence Pollard voters for or against the elections, which the Government has killed as a major test of strength against the Solidarnosc underground.

Mr Kornoiloff declared: "For the sake of your country and its people you went out to make a dent, if not a crack, in the wall of misunderstanding, isolation and enmity which had built up around us over the years."

That accurately reflects the judgment of the mass of white opinion here. The tour is seen as having signalled the end of South Africa's unique pariah status among the nations of the world. Minor diplomatic snubs — a photo session curtailed here, a South African flag not flown there — and a few lectures on the evils of apartheid were a small price to pay.

Anti-apartheid protesters in London and elsewhere were dismissed in television coverage here as "rent-a-mob" riff-raff and their impact off-set by shots of President Reagan being heckled during his visit to Ireland.

Mr Botha and his Foreign Minister, Mr P. J. Botha, were also able to use the public platform which the tour gave them to score a number of propaganda debating points. These included the bizarre offer to hand back Namibia to the West, and preferably to the West Germans as heirs of the old colonial power there, if they would take over the cost of running it.

For most politically-aware blacks the tour has been an unmitigated disaster, conferring on Mr Botha an international respectability which in their eyes he has done nothing to deserve. They see no likelihood, nor indeed does Mr Botha himself encourage the expectation, that the pace of reform will be any quicker as a result of the tour.

Solidarnosc underground leaders have called for an all-out boycott of the elections to embarrass the Jaruzelski Government.

The Government for its part has plastered the country with posters urging the maximum turnout, and published a stream of articles denouncing the boycott call.

The summit, the first for 15 years, adopted a political declaration entitled: "The maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation" and a statement of

East European sources said yesterday that the three-day Comecon summit had not resolved points of difference despite a joint declaration on economic cooperation (Richard Owen writes).

Leaders said. But he added pointedly that summit decisions would not produce results of themselves and "active and purposeful" implementation was needed.

Mr Chernenko said there had been a "frank, detailed and fruitful exchange of views" on Soviet block cohesion and unity. Observers said this pointed to resistance to Moscow's integration policies by East European leaders such as Janos Kadar of Hungary and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

The summit agreed on coordination of member countries' five-year plans up to 1990, and a long-term integration plan for the decade after that.

Officials said yesterday at a press conference that Comecon members such as Hungary had the "sovereign right" to join Western bodies like the International Monetary Fund. But sources said Hungary's IMF membership and close Western links had irritated the Kremlin.

In his closing remarks President Chernenko said the value of integration had been proved since the last summit in 1969. The 1984 statement on "harmonizing economic policy" should enable Comecon to "use the advantages of socialist integration better," the Soviet

President Zail rejects Indian accusations

Provoking Sikhs

Delhi (Reuter) - President Zail Singh of India rejected foreign accusations that his government was conspiring to provoke the Sikhs.

The Press Trust of India quoted Mr Singh as saying: "There are no conspiracies between us and some foreign forces to incite the Sikhs and certain misguided and anti-national elements within the country."

Mr M. Iqbal Wali, the Home Secretary, announced on Wednesday that Sikh separatists in Amritsar's Golden Temple overrun by troops last week received military training in Pakistan.

"The extremist movement aiming at an independence such as Khalistan (land of the pure) was fully supported by

foreign hand," he said. "The sanctity of the temple will once again be restored and relations will be normal just when they were before."

President Singh said:

"We have no desire to be complacent about our relations with India just when they were so close to being normal again."

He added: "It is a mad folly with foreign powers to turn inward." The paper said.

VISA ORDER: The Indian Government's decision to require British and Canadian passport holders to have visas to visit India is a temporary measure aimed at keeping out Sikh Extremists from abroad, an official said in Delhi yesterday - (AFP reports).

There are quite a number of

foreigners here who are not allowed to enter India because they have been issued with Chinese markings," said a Sikh Golden Temple spokesman.

However, he added, presence of Sikhs with Chinese markings at the Golden Temple has become a proof that they were sent from Pakistan.

He stated: "Such weapons could easily be obtained from them and any one could place them in the Sikh temple under the Indian Army station and school."

Foreign Minister in charge of defence affairs said that the Indian forces were purifying the Golden Temple.

Invasion of Iran by Iraq.

Similarly, the spokesman of Pakistani Sikhs of the Golden Temple proved yesterday that nothing they could be lost passports or foreign documents.

Pakistan rejects Indian allegations

A spokesman for the Pakistan Embassy in London yesterday described as utterly false the Indian Government's allegation that Sikh guerrillas were trained in Pakistan.

Ever since the Sikh unrest began in Punjab, Indian pro-Pakistani were falsely blaming Pakistan for what was purely an indigenous and domestic crisis in India.

Quoting official sources in Islamabad, the spokesman added: "Following a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, including India, the Pakistani Government has not trained, nor armed, nor financed any Sikh guerrillas. The charge that there are Sikh guerrillas training camps in the Pakistan-controlled part of Jammu and Kashmir is totally baseless."

The spokesman added that the Indian Home Secretary's allegations against Pakistan

EEC deficit estimate criticized by watchdog

Fred Ian Murray

The European Commission has been found to be sums wrong by the EEC's own watchdog, the Court of Auditors. In a report, immediately and hotly contested by the Commission, it says that it last April estimated that it would be asked to pay £1.400m to its debts this year.

The court's report can expect an eager welcome in Britain, as further proof of the need for tight EEC budget discipline. It says that economies on farm spending can still be achieved. This is a subject Britain means to raise again when farm ministers meet in Luxembourg at the beginning of next week.

Britain believes that despite the angry reaction of farmers to this year's farm price cuts, their still potential to reduce spending by another £10,000 million.

It says the Commission has overlooked all considerable funds it has available for living dormant. The court calculates that these amount to about £850m. It also argues that further money can come from the Coal and Steel Community funds, and from the EEC total.

The court notes that the way it bestows the Commission has not been calculated.

It says that the Commission's estimate of the cost of the public sector is less than £100m.

For this reason, the Commission is raising a new estimate, already revised to include European Farm Ministers, above their most modest estimates.

The Commission issued a prompt and unrepresentative statement, essentially accusing the court of failing to understand the situation. "I think it takes no account of the circumstances within which we are living," said one senior official. "It is just naive."

The Commission says that its estimate was no more than about 2 per cent out. "Any national government would be proud if it came that close in its estimates," the official said.

As to the idea that further economies on farm spending are possible, the Commission believes this fails completely to take account of the political realities of the situation, with farmers all over the Community already furious about the latest very low price package, including cuts in dairy quotas.

Appeal over Gulf tankers

Jiddah (Reuter) - Saudi Arabia and its allied Gulf Arab oil states said yesterday that they were asking the United Nations Secretary-General, Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, to renew efforts by the world organization to halt attacks on their tankers.

Foreign ministers of these oil states said yesterday that they were asking the United Nations Secretary-General, Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, to renew efforts by the world organization to halt attacks on their tankers.

The ministers said that the Gulf states were weighing the crisis in the spirit of the UN Charter and of "living in peace and good neighbourliness".

Saudi Defence Ministry officials said they were Iranian calculations that a Soviet plane had flew the F15 mission to attack Saudi Arabia was operating with the United States in a plan to bomb Iran's installations.

The Iranians say that about 100 Gulf States, which were diplomatic ties for Saudi Arabia, seemed to be at pains to indicate that they did not want a showdown with Iran, and were ready to support any provocation.

Berlin Philharmonic dispute

Karajan issue goes to city parliament

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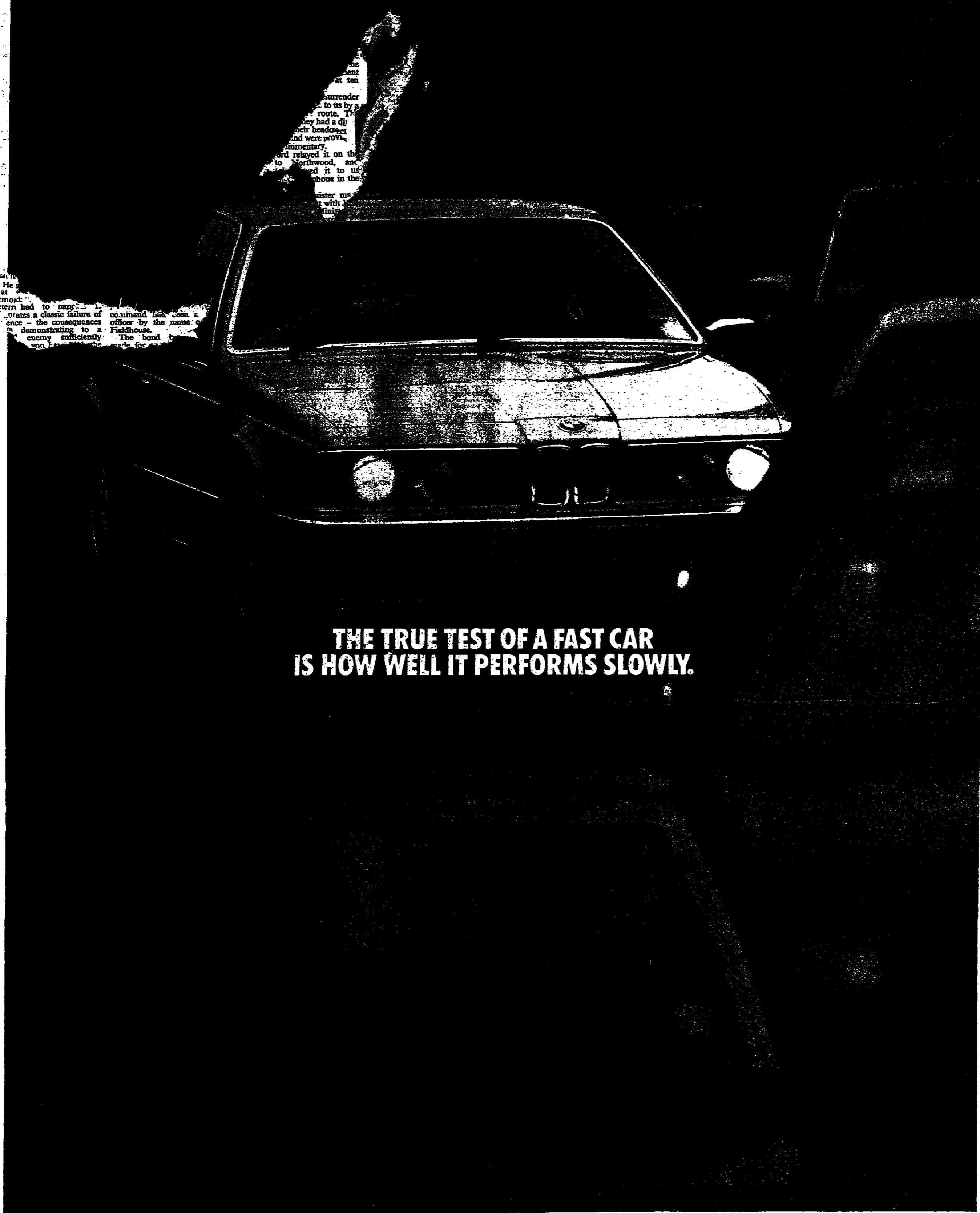
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THE TRUE TEST OF A FAST CAR IS HOW WELL IT PERFORMS SLOWLY.

A traffic jam is no respecter of exotic sports cars. Choked with frustration, they are best driven fast or not at all.

Not so the BMW 635CSi.

It's certainly fast: it can reach 60mph in only 6.9 seconds and has a top speed of 140mph.

But it isn't temperamental: after you take it out of the garage for a drive you won't need to take it into a garage for a re-tune.

Because with every turn of the crankshaft

a computer adjusts the mixture of air and fuel as well as the ignition timing.

This means you always get the most out of the six cylinder engine: the most miles per hour and the most miles per gallon.

And more miles between services. The 635CSi has a Service Interval Indicator that tells you when a service is really needed depending on how you drive.

But even if you're more often in traffic than

you are on the motorway, you don't need a mechanic on stand-by.

In the most demanding conditions, the service interval is rarely less than 10,000 miles.

At £24,995, the BMW 635CSi is clearly a car for the fortunate few. But it's hardly the car for those with more money than sense.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

SPECTRUM

Nine men who tried to kill the Pope

As speculation grows about the death of his predecessor, new evidence appears on the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. Claire Sterling reveals the results of the official Italian investigation

Three years almost to the day since Pope John Paul II was shot and nearly killed in St Peter's Square, Italy's judicial investigation has come to a close. After reviewing some 25,000 pages of documentation gathered by Judge Ilario Martella, the State Prosecutor has made his decision. He has asked for the indictment and trial of nine foreign nationals — three Bulgarians and six Turks — for conspiring to assassinate the Pope.

His 78-page report points to an elaborate conspiracy involving Turkey's neo-nazi Gray Wolves, the Sofia-based Turkish Mafia and, in the Prosecutor's words, "organisms and invitations of the Bulgarian state."

The three Bulgarians facing judgement, all operating in Rome when the Pope was shot, are described as "agents of the Bulgarian secret service." That same evidence also indicates active involvement by the Bulgarian Embassy itself.

The Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, whose confession implicated the others, is described as "a despicable mercenary" and no mean liar in his right. Nevertheless, the core of his confession seems to have stood up under severe scrutiny.

"Every declaration of Agca's, every circumstance and detail, was checked and investigated," the report. In the end, Agca is convincing in his reconstruction of the crime.

Since Agca started to confess in May 1982, Bulgaria in particular has branded him as a man in an imperialist plot against the communist East.

Agca, whose confession implicated the others, is described as "a despicable mercenary" and no mean liar in his right. Nevertheless, the core of his confession seems to have stood up under severe scrutiny.

The machinery of the plot would be set up like this: (1) Through Bekir Celik, agent of the Bulgarian secret services contracted with the Turkish terrorists Agca and Oral Celik for the organization and execution of the plan.

(2) The Bulgarian secret service was committed to: (a) Payment, through Bekir Celik, of Deutschmarks (\$6,000,000) to be evenly divided between Agca, Celik, and the leader of the Turkish Grey Wolves' Federation in West Germany, Musa Serdar Celik.

Closely tied to Oral Celik as a fellow-Grey Wolf, Celik was also associated intimately with the Mafia boss Bekir Celik.

(b) Safe and undisturbed refuge in the Bulgarian port of Varna, or the Black Sea.

(c) Arrangements and facilities for flight, for Agca and Celik, through immediate departure from Italy by TIR (Transport International Routier) truck or diplomatic vehicle."

In the first days of July 1980, with a false Indian passport in the name of Yogiender Singh — the fugitive Agca went to Sofia. At once upon his arrival Agca hooked up a fellow-Turk named Omer Mersan, in Room 911 of the Hotel Vitosha.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Agca was helped in several ways by Mersan, "a wheeler-dealer

in at the Walsall's "wheelie-dealer"

FRIDAY PAGE

Now a middle aged enfant terrible, film director Roger Vadim has written his first novel. As Bel Mooney discovers, he has to live down his reputation for liaisons with beautiful women before he is taken seriously

Legends of a man and his women

"Let me tell you I have a fantasy", said Roger Vadim, "that when I die I will arrive at the gates of heaven, and St Peter will be there. He will say, 'We are pleased to see you, you have been a good man, and in a moment I will show you to your place. But first tell me this... (Vadim leans forwards in his chair, acting the inquisitive angel)... how were Bardot, Deppre, and Ronde when they were young? What were they like? When they come up here they will be old ladies and we will never know, so tell me, just what were they like?"

Vadim's interestingly battered face (a blend of Bogart and Aznavour) is showing the 56 years now; as well it might, since the man carries much weighty myth about him, so heavy that at times the gallic shrug seems transformed into a stoop. One myth is, of course, his own: the *enfant terrible* of the late 1950s *nouvelle vague*, and starmaker extraordinaire. But the other three legends are more potent, one of them ranking with Munro - who at least did not survive to have tabloid telephone lenses focused on her middle aged privacy.

So what has Roger Vadim done? He married Brigitte Bardot, and lived with the imperious, independent Catherine Deneuve, and created Barbra Fonda, before she turned to politics, feminism, and making much money out of the body-beautiful. There was also the marriage to Bardot-clones Annette Stroyberg, and a later legal union to an heiress called Catherine Schneider, as well as publicized, passing liaisons with pretty girls. And now M Vadim is a novelist, and wants to be his own man. But he knows quite well that few people would show interest in his first novel, were it not for the women he carries about his neck like so many large, feathered abattoresses.

When this subject arises (as it must) Vadim says emphatically that



"I write about three men all alone at the North Pole and still get asked about my marriages says Roger Vadim, above, whose wives and lovers have included Brigitte Bardot, top, Catherine Deneuve, Jane Fonda and (below) Annette Stroyberg

of 16 (as Vadim was) who, after four years of German occupation, is hungry for emotion, for freedom, for action, for love... Suddenly he sounds very, very Vadim, with that peculiarly French way of speaking of passion as the English talk about the weather, as something uniquely their own.

Unprepossessing in brown cords, and beige tweed jacket, Vadim is hesitant in conversation, because, he says, he is shy. But he loosens slightly when we get on to his latest film - not the one starring Christian, his son by Deneuve, but the one he is currently planning. "It's a story about a very special young woman. She is a walking paradox, being a very cerebral, creative person, but also an anarchist, very free about her body, about sex. I thought the studio might be excited if I told them this would be a version of *And God Created Woman* - 1955. I thought they would think that very commercial".

Alors, we are drawn back into the past, to 1956, when *Et Dieu Crea la Femme* made the young Bardot a

star. Vadim had made 22 films, and appears to see no irony that he himself is ready to invoke his first to seal his latest. Then, unasked, he talks about his relationship with Ami Biderman, an American screen writer, saying that he is not jealous if a woman is successful in the same field, and that people were wrong to imply that he moulded his women: "To help people is not to control them. I like to give them faith in themselves, to help them gain confidence. As far as Brigitte Bardot was concerned, she was very young, 15 years old, when I met her, but I never said, 'do this, do that'. It is the same with children. You have to give them their own identity."

I start to ask a question, change the subject, but he continues: "For example, when Brigitte was a blonde she decided to change the colour of her hair. I was a little sad, because I like brunettes. But movies were beginning to be made in colour and directors liked blonde hair. She said to me, 'If I was a star, if I was Ava Gardner, they would accept me as I am'."

It is vital to ensure that infants do not become dehydrated, and consult a doctor. Children should not be given anti-diarrhoeal drugs.

Most doctors are reluctant to prescribe prophylactic antibiotics, because indiscriminate use could promote drug resistance in the bugs which cause travellers' diarrhoea.

Seek medical help if a bout of diarrhoea does not clear up quickly or if you or anyone with you suffers from any of the following: persistent vomiting, blood or mucus in faeces, extreme exhaustion or frequent watery stools in a young child.

Tummy trouble



Everyone has the bacteria *Escherichia coli* or *E. coli* in the gut but most people adapt to the toxins of British varieties. Travellers' diarrhoea strikes when we encounter the new strains in other parts of the world against which we have no protection.

This form of travellers' diarrhoea generally attacks suddenly and within a few days of arrival. Usually the diarrhoea lasts no more than two or three days.

E. coli is water borne so it is difficult to avoid. A few simple precautions will prevent more serious infections such as viral hepatitis, dysentery and typhoid.

If you have any doubts about the local sanitation and water supply:

1. Only drink boiled water. Watch out for ice-cubes, they too can be contaminated. Alcohol does not make a drink safe but bottled drinks are usually safe.
2. Only eat thoroughly cooked meat and fish.
3. Eat only cooked vegetables. Salads are best avoided.
4. Only by ice cream from large firms.
5. Never buy food from street traders.
6. Avoid bathing in potentially contaminated water, including some parts of the Mediterranean.

Infectious hepatitis: Recommended where hygiene standards are suspect. People over 40 are advised to have a hepatitis A antibody test. It is more expensive than the vaccination but if it is positive you will never need another vaccination. If you are at risk you should be protected. A single dose, depending on its size, lasts three or six months.

Rabies: Recommended for Africa, India, Asia, Middle East, South America. Two doses, four weeks apart, third dose six to 12 months later. When you travel again only a single booster will be needed. A blood test three weeks after second dose can confirm adequate protection.

Children are particularly vulnerable; they are liable to be bitten in the face which means a short distance for the rabies virus to reach the brain.

Malaria: Central and South America, Africa, Middle East and Asia. Preventing malaria is very complicated and depends on the country and length of stay. If you are short of time buy Paludrine at a chemists but

for other men, Fonda for politics and freedom. He once said, "They all changed as they became famous". Hearing him hope, with some anxiety that his first novel gets "good critics" (and they might say that it is erotic and engaging, while bad ones would say it is formless, and badly written) it is easy to forget the disabolical Vadim myth altogether, and see him as a rather lonely and rootless man who wants to be seen to do well. He rolls a dry cigarette around his lips, and becomes a character, not in a Vadim film, but perhaps a Bergman, speaking lines that ring true: "We have an expression which says I have been very comfortable in my skin. But I do have moments of depression. They come on me suddenly, and everything is grey or dark blue. I have no feeling for life at such times. I am like a Russian character in a novel by Dostoevsky".

Mon Dieu! there was a novelist who knew about angels and devils. The Hungry Angel by Roger Vadim, is published by Sidgwick & Jackson (price £8.95).

Holiday risks

Last year, UK residents made more than 17 million trips abroad. Nearly one and a half million went to Spain from Gatwick alone.

But a holiday abroad is not without risk. Anyone who goes to a Third World country without first going through a battery of vaccinations is open to cholera, polio, typhoid - even rabies and plague in some parts of Africa, Asia and the Americas.

But even those who manage to avoid the more serious illnesses are highly likely to suffer some milder trouble on holiday.

Help at hand

If you are suddenly ill abroad the last thing you will want to worry about is the quality of care you might receive. But a horrifying report in *Holiday Which?* (May, 1983) published by the Consumers' Association revealed low standard of care in hospitals abroad.

One solution is to make sure your travel insurance includes a repatriation clause - if it does not, and you need to travel home, you may be saddled with a bill of at least £5,000. Many package tour operators provide repatriation facilities with their travel insurance.

Shot in the arm

For the best protection you should have your first vaccinations six to eight weeks before your holiday but it is never too late for part of the course - even three or four days before you go.

The table shows which jabs are recommended in different countries. Some recommendations embrace vaccination requirements.

Polio: Generally advisable unless trip confined to Europe, N America, Australia and New Zealand. Two doses six to eight weeks apart; third dose four to six months later gives immunity for at least five years. Course can be accelerated to three doses, six weeks apart if time is limited.

Tetanus: Everyone should be protected - even UK residents. Two doses six to 12 weeks apart; third dose six to 12

MEDICAL BRIEFING

SPECIAL

months later gives immunity for at least five years.

- **Typhoid:** Advisable unless trip confined to N Europe, N America, Australia and New Zealand. Two doses four to eight weeks apart gives protection for three years. If time is short the interval between the doses may be reduced to 10 days plus a booster one year later for the three-year protection. If you are going away for a fortnight you can have the first dose just before you leave and finish the course when you return; some protection is better than none.

It is advisable to check with a vaccination or tropical disease centre.

- **Smallpox:** This disease officially no longer exists and vaccination is not required.

Tummy trouble

The confusion over changes for travel vaccinations is compounded by the NHS system for paying GPs to give them.

Some are covered by "public policy"; and patients who need more vaccinations will not have to pay.

Public policy does not, however, cover all recommended vaccinations. If you request an unlisted vaccine your GP is entitled to charge you. The British Medical Association recommends E7.

Your GP will be able to supply most vaccines. Yellow fever is only obtainable from special centres. A complete list appears on DHSS leaflet SA35.

Protect your health abroad available from travel agents and local DHSS offices. Charges range from £2 to £6 or more.

Your GP can administer the less common vaccinations - like those for rabies and hepatitis - but may have to order supplies. You will be charged for the rabies vaccine and injection; injecting immunoglobulin against hepatitis comes under public policy.

Strictly, the yellow fever vaccination certificate is the only mandatory one but some governments demand a cholera vaccination certificate.

Centres like the British Airways Travel and Immunisation Centre, 75 Regent Street W1 (Tel: 01-439 9584) or the PPP Medical Centre, 99 New Cavendish Street W1 (Tel: 01-637 8941) or Thomas Cook Ltd, 45 Berkeley Street W1 (Tel: 01-499 4000) provide a full vaccination package. Bear in mind they are not part of the NHS so the costs may seem high.

Diarrhoea in small children and babies can be dangerous. Breast feeding is the best prevention, but otherwise take special care in sterilizing feeding equipment. If a child gets diarrhoea stop solids and milk.

From the founder member of Pink Floyd

Roger Waters

and

ERIC CLAPTON

MEL COLLINS

MICHAEL KAMEN

ANDY NEWMARK

TIM RENWICK

CHRIS STANTON

DOREEN CHANTER

KATIE KISSON

PART II

A SPECTACULAR MIXED MEDIA PRODUCTION OF THE NEW ALBUM

Saucerful of Secrets

The Dark Side of the Moon

Wish You Were Here

The Wall

Final Cut

PART II

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A SPECTACULAR MIXED MEDIA PRODUCTION OF THE NEW ALBUM



Anyone for Ten?

So excruciatingly dull is the European election that even Cabinet ministers are reluctant to get involved. Keen to interview senior figures for its election special this Sunday, Radio 4 presented Brian Redhead approached, successively, Norman Tebbit, Trade Secretary; Michael Heseltine (Defence); Michael Jopling (Agriculture); Patrick Jenkins (Environment); Tom King (Employment) and Nigel Lawson (the Chancellor). Thank you but no, they said. Finally Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, agreed to speak on Sunday - but only by telephone from Luxembourg. BBC television fared a shade better after much casting around, but has only secured Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Norman Fowler (Health), neither of whom has much to do with Europe. I am assured the fact that Lawson is hosting a garden party for Tory bigwigs at his Leicestershire home on Sunday is totally unconnected.



• Mark Batchelor, London North East's Tory Euro-candidate, modestly fails to list under "Conservative Achievements" in his leaflet the most spectacular coup of all. According to the accompanying map, the Community has annexed East Germany and Liechtenstein.

Ranjit's revenge

The Victoria and Albert Museum faces its own, more pressing version of the Elgin Marbles syndrome. It is the gold-sheathed throne of Ranjit Singh, founder and ruler between 1799 and 1839 of the last Sikh kingdom in the Punjab. After his death the British annexed the kingdom and "removed" the throne, but it is now becoming an increasingly potent symbol to Sikh nationalists. In 1978 the V & A declined to "lend" the throne to India, and now Harchand Singh Longwall, militant leader of the Sikh Akali Dal party, has announced his support for its return. For the time being, however, the V & A can fob off Sikh approaches by saying it will consider only requests direct from the Indian government. In the circumstances, that is the last thing that government would do.

• Moray Council on Alcoholism has just held its annual general meeting - at Miltonduff malt whisky distillery, outside Elgin.

Time fuse

A reason given by Neil Kinnock for resigning as Michael Foot's PPS in 1975 was to finish a book on Aneurin Bevan's speeches. In the 1975 *H'ho's Who* entry, Kinnock says that *As Nye Said* was published that year. In his 1976 and 1977 entries, he says it came out in 1976, and in 1978's he gives the publication date as 1977. In 1979 and again in 1980 he says the book came out in the same year as the current editions of *H'ho's Who*. Yesterday it transpired it had never been published. George Dorey's biography of the Labour leader - which *H'ho's Who* will be published next month - reveals that when challenged on the alleged publication, Kinnock stammered: "It's er... in four cardboard boxes, in the attic at the moment, having been moved there from the garage. Er, I just haven't had time to finish it off."

Man and boyo

Kinnock is not all talk. "Ebulient, slardash and of average intelligence," the Labour leader may have done little academic work at university, but tells his biographer "I had a hell of a good time." He claims he excelled at chasing up the girls, and did "a fair bit of courting." When he first spotted Glensy - a former Miss National Savings beauty queen - he was "determined to pick her up at the Saturday night dance." Unfortunately a rugby injury - and a couple of pints, "caused him to swoon and collapse on the dance floor." Shades of Brighton beach.

Six-cylinder

After my report yesterday on British Rail being condemned for advertising its Inter-City trains as punctual, I hear that Toyota has also been lambasted. The *Sunday Mirror*, which carried the first pictures of the Walton sextuplets in December, printed a full-page ad for an eight-seater Toyota car beneath the headline: "Well done Mr and Mrs Walton. Now, how about getting them home..." The Waltons objected, and the Advertising Standards Authority this week upheld their complaint, describing it as "an unjustifiable commercial exploitation of the Waltons' fame". The family's solicitor has now written to the *Mirror* suggesting either it does "the decent thing" and shares the estimated £15,000 which Toyota paid for the ad, or he sues.

PHS

Why Solidarity is standing trial

Warsaw

Adam Michnik, a bright, intense man with a stammer, a dissident since schooldays, has always known what he wanted, for himself and for Poland. From his prison cell for the past 30 months he has smuggled out a stream of letters fighting for the right to be put on trial, a trial that would expose the whole anatomy of the Solidarity revolution and the way it was quashed. This week his wish was granted.

The fairy godmother was General Jaruzelski who, after long months of trying to avoid what will probably be the most sensitive political trial in Poland for three decades, has gritted his teeth and decided that the case of the four KOR dissidents should be brought to court.

Michnik, Jacek Kuronowicz - who this week began a hunger strike - Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Roszakowski face charges of "preparing to overthrow the state with force" and a possible 10-year jail sentence. The trial will be held in a military court, which can bar the public and reporters, and if it begins on time on July 13, will last until deep into the autumn. There is going to be no swift exorcism of the Solidarity era.

The Roman Catholic church is obviously upset. It has tried through intermediaries to negotiate the freedom of the Solidarity 11 - that is, the four KOR dissidents and the seven Solidarity leaders - and although talks had come to a

standstill, the primate's advisers had not entirely given up hope. The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has also invested some effort and some prestige into trying to sell a temporary emigration ticket to the prisoners, will also be disappointed.

The KOR trial has simply, by dint of being delayed for so long, acquired powerful symbolic importance.

The most obvious explanation for the trial is that it is a "concession" to Moscow, with its new leader clamouring for order. But things are never quite as simple as that in Poland.

The authorities have come round to the idea of a more or less open confrontation with KOR in the courtroom because of legal advice, possible propaganda advantage and medium-term political gains. First, the prosecution appears to have prepared a case against KOR that effectively declares many of the members' prepared defences still valid. According to KOR member Jan Josef Lipski - his charges have been suspended because of a serious heart ailment - the prosecution will try to exclude all detailed discussion of the KOR "intervention bureau" which tried actively to help workers persecuted or imprisoned after the 1976 riots. The activities of the bureau clearly show that KOR was set up as an aid to ordinary people rather than as a conspiratorial association. The pros-

ecutor, by arguing that the bureau is the subject of a separate investigation, will try to factor it out of the trial, argues Dr Lipski in a recent issue of the emigre monthly *Kilnka*.

The second element is that it has gained a marginal propaganda edge. Because it was the prisoners who rejected the offer of intermediaries for conditional release - reminiscence of political activities or temporary emigration in return for freedom - it is the prisoners who bear the "blame" for the trial. They had their chance. We tried the humane solution, the government can argue. "Now we have got down to business."

Finally, the announcement of the KOR trial this week, only days before local council elections, is an important part in a three-act play. The first act came at the weekend when the police arrested Bogdan Lis, one of the main underground Solidarity leaders. Moral: the underground leadership are hollow men, in the pockets of the West, and we can pick them up any time we want. Second act was the announcement of the KOR trial. Moral: we are confident enough that our arguments will win against the opposition even in court. We are not at all embarrassed. The third act comes on Sunday when the authorities will endeavour to show that 75 per cent or 85 per cent of the country is sufficiently in favour of the system to turn up at the polls, despite the

boycott blandishments of Solidarity.

The overall effect is supposed to be that of firm control and a keen sense of direction. Intellectuals with close links to the church say: "If that is what the government wants to feel, let it feel that way." In any case, they say, the West should not jump into hasty action because of the trial if the government can feel in command and can show Moscow that this is the case, then it can afford perhaps to relax. The KOR trial is not pleasant but it is fundamentally what the prisoners wanted. If the trial allows the government to give amnesty to the some 600 other political prisoners - perhaps even including the Solidarity seven - then perhaps some good can come of it. By the time the KOR trial has ended the four dissidents will already have served almost three years in prison. A clever defence in court could conceivably have some of the charges thrown out and the prisoners may not have to spend too much time in jail.

But Solidarity members dismiss this line of thought as Machiavellian and unnecessarily defeatist. In any case, the main point of the trial would be to carry the struggle with the authorities from the streets into the courtroom, where the dry, ironic coughs of barristers will replace the thump of tear gas canisters hitting cobblestones. Perhaps that is a kind of progress.

Roger Boyes

Peter Lennon assesses the rivals for Trudeau's mantle

Mr Blunder or Mr Backwoods?

As Pierre Trudeau lives out the last days of a reign which outlasted virtually every other contemporary world leader, Canadians might be expected to have a sense of imminent deprivation at the loss of its most charismatic prime minister. Instead they are hungry for change; there was increasing disillusionment with Trudeau's remote and autocratic style, which equated dissent with disloyalty, and his complicit bilingualism had lost the Liberal party all its support in the west.

The Canadians are preoccupied not with Trudeau's departure but with tomorrow's leadership election in Ottawa and with the general election which will follow.

The new leader will be chosen by groups of seven delegates representing ridings (constituencies) throughout the country: "affirmative action" on women's rights has meant that two of each group must be women. Two also represent youth.

Of the seven candidates, John Turner, aged 55, English born and former justice and later finance minister, who resigned in a huff from Trudeau's cabinet and from politics eight years ago, and Jean Chretien, 30-year-old French-Canadian Energy Minister, are the only two left in the winning streak.

If the Liberal Party was impatient to be rid of Trudeau it was partly because of a cherished belief that waiting in the wings was a Dauphin of such overwhelming ability and potential popular appeal that the party would pass effortlessly into a glorious revival. Having held power for 41 of the past 50 years it was beginning to dip badly below the Conservatives in the polls. When John Turner, handsome, athletic, forceful, a corporate lawyer and long-time rival of Trudeau, declared his candidacy there was an almost indecent rush of Trudeau ministers to his bandwagon - and a marked gain in the polls.

But Turner has some uneasiness to quell: after eight years it was feared he might have lost his grip on the electorate, and if he was a glamorous figure to his contemporaries, young voters were not so sure he was the man to deal with contemporary issues.

Turner's task was to demonstrate that he was a good stump politician, not just a boardroom man. To this end he invited journalists to travel



Turner: bruised image. Chretien: a lot of catching up

with him on his campaign bus touring Quebec country ridings. Turner, fluently bilingual, was challenging Chretien in his own province.

By the time we joined the coach, Turner's image as an astute politician had taken a bruising. He began to be known for his blunders and notorious for his "clarifications". He had blundered on the language issue; had drawn public fire from Trudeau on the disputed reasons for having resigned from the cabinet, and rounded on a journalist for "bootlegging" into a press conference a harmless question about capital punishment.

Later in the bus, Turner felt obliged to "clarify" what he meant by "life imprisonment" although this was in no way an issue of the election.

As the day wore on Turner worked hard on his Charlton Heston image: the grinding baritone, the jaw snapping a lame response with sardonic certainty; the fist striking a feeble point into submission. His defensiveness and lack of confidence began to be a serious worry to his supporters.

When questioned his eyes would often fill with a wild surmise like a method actor who cries out: "But what is my character?" Only on challenges concerning business - some bad investments of one of his companies; a potential conflict of interests in his directorships - did he display real confidence and decision.

He was a man flailing in an attempt to live up to a myth imposed upon him.

His Rip Van Winkle problem was

evident in his handling of a new, and for macho men, treacherous element in wooing delegates. Affirmative action had resulted in 33 per cent of the Liberal delegates being women. In public references to this development Turner had an unfortunate way of chuckling as if to signal the boys in the locker room that this was not really his scene, but he had to go along with it.

In office Turner had the reputation of being a resolute minister, well able to master his dossier and be a match for civil servants. He is the candidate of the business world. Professor Mel Watkins, lecturer in economics at the University of Toronto, who worked with Turner and headed a federal government task force on foreign ownership in the late 1960s said: "He is essentially a right-wing person. His notion of tax reform is to abolish corporate tax. He thinks there is some injustice in taxing companies."

Jean Chretien's image problem is the reverse of Turner's. A populist, jocular man from the backwoods of Shawinigan but experienced minister - finance, Indian affairs, and now energy - he is happy on his feet punching with press and public. He has to learn to sit still and sound like a statesman. In public he is given to homely declarations of love for Canada, and one of his favourite quotes is St Exupery's "You see well only with the heart."

He deliberately chose to be interviewed in an uncharacteristic setting: his Ottawa suburban drawing room gravely scrutinising documents through spectacles. He spoke in low, heavily accented English.

He was disarmingly candid. "My problem is nobody looks on me in the past as the next prime minister. I have a lot of catching up to do." He enjoys snapping at Turner. "It will be more difficult if Turner gets in," he said. "Because he will have to create a new ministry - the ministry of clarifications."

Chretien is a convinced federalist determined to keep discipline in the provinces. "Turner says if he gets in, there will be no bickering with the provinces, I say there will be. The prime minister cannot be a head waiter for the provincial governments." He is confident of women's support. On energy, he would push for 50 per cent ownership of Canadian natural resources (American ownership is over 60 per cent).

In a multi-ethnic country, whose solution is not the American melting pot but harmonious coexistence of ethnic groups, Chretien's line is: "You can be different and still be Canadian."

Last Sunday these two, with the five other long-shot candidates, took part in a crucial television debate. John Turner finally displayed his ability as a confident political debater and played down his corporate image. Many believe this was the decisive moment of recovery for Turner who is now fairly certain to convince the majority of the uncommitted that, a natural conservative himself, he is the man to beat the Conservative leader, Brian Mulroney, in the general election.

August, they say, is a likely time, just before the Pope's visit in mid-September. But the country is abnormally pacific. All the traditional problems are on "hold": the separatist Quebec issue has deflated, temporarily. René Lévesque is in decline; the language issue has been partly neutralized having been taken out of politics and into the courts; the peace movement is quiescent.

There is one energizing factor. Three years ago, on the issue of ownership of its natural resources, the Canadian government, despite threats of retaliation, stood up to the Americans and discovered to surprise they were not swallowed up next day. Among senior civil servants the sense of achievement is said to be high and they are not likely to allow any new prime minister to easily reverse that trend.

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David Watt

But we don't have to mark time too

The most important international event of the past fortnight has been the final, desperate achievement of Walter Mondale in amassing the magic tally of votes necessary for the Democratic nomination.

Nothing, of course, is certain in American presidential politics. A financial crash brought on by Third World debt; a fiasco in the Gulf; an unpopular move in Central America; or even some sudden demonstration of Reagan's age and morality - any of these could change the picture dramatically between now and November. But Reagan has the quality Napoleon demanded of his generals - he is lucky. And sudden capsizes are therefore unlikely, the certainty that Mondale will now be Ronald Reagan's challenger in the presidential election makes it a near-certainty that the world is in for another four years of Reagan.

Would it have been otherwise if Senator Gary Hart's rival candidacy had succeeded? Perhaps it might. The Hart boom started off as a media "hype", yet he might just have beaten Reagan in November, all the same, for the simpler reason that he brought an important new constituency to the Democrat camp.

One immediate implication of another Reagan term is that we are unlikely to get much sense of substance out of summit meetings until 1989 at the earliest. This president is simply unable and/or unwilling to do serious business at these gatherings unless absolutely forced by crisis or by his colleagues to do so. Calamitous events may, perhaps, take a hand but which of the colleagues is going to stick his or her neck out? Only President Mitterrand shows any disposition for serious cooperative action on economic questions.

Another related point arises from the fact that the Latin American debt crisis is obviously going to be left to the technicians. The IMF and the central bankers will be able to paper over the cracks until the debtor countries have their hoped-for balance of payments bonanza - at which time the problem will re-emerge.

In a way, this looks like an encouraging deduction from the apparent insouciance of the summit, until one looks at the other side of the election coin. Reagan evidently has no intention whatever of cutting back the bloated American defence budget in order to reduce the American deficit; nor will Congress in this pre-election period cut welfare. Result: no reduction of American interest rates for the foreseeable future and a strong dollar - both vastly increasing the problems of the debtor nations.

With no relief in sight from a possible Mondale victory, there will be an increasing temptation for them to put their prospective cartel into action and simply refuse to pay.

The other area immediately affected by the latest turn of events

is East-West relations. It has been clear since the end of last year that Reagan's political advisers were sufficiently worried by the American peace movement and the possible effect of constant complaints from Europe about the President's gung-ho image to decide to retool for the 1984 campaign. The 1983 rhetoric about the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil" would be thrown out and new equipment - reasonableness, moderation, a sincere desire for peace - installed. This machinery is already in use, as we saw in Reagan's Irish speech.

What, if anything, does this mean in the real world as opposed to the Disneyland of the campaign? Very little. Give or take some very minor ideas, which do not even merit the name of "initiatives", the President is in effect simply standing pat on present defence, policies and challenging the Russians to change their own stance if they don't like it.

The question is whether the Russians are more likely to re-examine their position now that they see a high probability of having to deal with Reagan for another four years than they would have been if it looked as if he was in trouble. My impression, and that of recent non-Nato travellers to Moscow, is that the Russians, being realists, will eventually decide to rearm on the latest outrages of American sociology of California and the Midwest. This exotic and tempestuous probably voted for Reagan last time and will never vote for an old-style, high-tax-high-welfare Democrat like "the Yuppies" (or Young Upwardly-Mobile Professionals), to those who do not keep up with the latest outrages of American society.

Upwards and onwards. Professionals at arms control negotiations even with an interlocutor they find incomprehensible as well as detestable; but that they will not lift a finger in this direction until the election is over and probably not for (or reasons of "face") until well into next year. In the meantime the probability of a Reagan victory will merely harden their public position.

The broad international prospect until well into 1985 is therefore one of immobility at best, with a possibility of financial earthquake if things go wrong. This is the kind of situation in which hidden pressures build up and the future trends gather momentum. Some of these, such as growing protectionism, can be fairly easily predicted. Others, such as a further increase of popular anti-Americanism in Europe, are more speculative. What seems quite clear is that the countries of western Europe, are not themselves condemned to immobilism. On the contrary, it is strongly in their interest to take advantage of the "pause" to prepare themselves for Reagan's second term.

Identically this would mean looking at East-West relations, macroeconomic policy, Third World debt, the Middle East, technology transfer, and a host of lesser political and economic points of friction, with a view to finding a stance which would protect common European interests against the effects of American unilateralism, and would maximize European influence in Washington. This is not... or certainly need not be - a question of anti-Americanism at government level. It is a matter of trying to make the Western Alliance work better in this pre-election period, cut welfare. Result: no reduction of American interest rates for the foreseeable future and a strong dollar - both vastly increasing the problems of the debtor nations.

With no relief in sight from a possible Mondale victory, there will be an increasing temptation for them to put their prospective cartel into action and simply refuse to pay.

The other area immediately affected by the latest turn of events

Philip Howard

Top ten in that other Europoll

My



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE LONG HAUL

Without benefit of hindsight it is often difficult to recognize a turning point in political events at the time. But it is at least possible that Wednesday's collapse of talks in the mining dispute may prove to have marked the end of one phase of the conflict and the beginning of another. The talks never seemed, in their four brief and futile sessions, to offer a very hopeful prospect of settlement. But at least talking was going on, and a week ago there even seemed a shred of hope that progress was being made on the most sensitive issue of all, the pace of closures. No doubt one of the purposes of Mr MacGregor's interview in *The Times* this week, with its optimistic production projections which are said to have caused raised eyebrows among his fellow-board members, was to plant a mood of promise in preparation for Wednesday's meeting.

Now those hopes are at an end, and they are not likely to revive for a long time. The possibility that the strike really may stretch on into the winter, as both sides have rhetorically suggested, now seems not at all remote. Certainly a settlement early enough for miners' families to salvage even fragments of their holiday plans looks unlikely. As time passes, miners can imagine better than any outside commentators what damage the weeks of disuse must be doing to the seams and equipment on which their livelihoods depend. The scant care the union has taken to minimize this damage by providing maintenance teams is perhaps the clearest mark of all of the reckless mood of the strike's leaders.

This is the kind of moment that tests the cohesion of a body of strikers most keenly. Many

must have been swallowing their misgivings in the hope that peace with honour might be just round the corner, and now they can see that it probably is not. Some at least will be forced to the conclusion that enough is enough, and join the ranks of those already working. But the scenes at the pit gate and the allegations of intimidation at home after dark have made it plain to us all how much moral courage is required to take that initiative.

The sense of conviction in the pro-strike areas is so intense, even apart from the question of intimidation, that it would be unwise to predict that a significant flow back to work will now begin. But it can be said that in all other aspects of the deadlock movement appears even less likely. This immobility at all other points is almost entirely the work of Mr Scargill. His list of demands on Wednesday, harder in important respects than the terms the union had spoken of earlier, must have been presented in the certainty that they would be rejected. If there was an incipient glimmer of a bargain, they seem designed to eliminate all grounds of compromise.

Mr Scargill's tactics throughout have been a study. The curious hypnotic sway of his rhetoric – it is a lie that coal stocks are still substantial, but the onset of winter will put the ball in the miners' court; the Nottingham defection is crippling the union's efforts, but one more push will ensure victory – and his resourceful engineering of dramatic new turns of events, have been calculated to keep the emotional level high and concentrate attention on each new twist. Negotiation in the customary sense is quite alien to his public stance: it is all or nothing.

SIX REPUBLICS IN SEARCH OF A ROLE

Yugoslav communists have a difficult time finding a role for themselves in a system that is supposed to be driven by self-managing workers responding to market forces. They have power at local level but they are not a unifying force at the federal level: they are as dedicated to regional interests as everyone else. At their Central Committee meeting this week calls for unity have been countered by equally passionate pleas for open discussion from those who point out that the system is designed to accommodate pluralism.

This debate reflects the wider and still inconclusive debate taking place in Yugoslavia over how to move forward now that President Tito's commanding presence is no longer available to hold the country together. Considering the fears that were expressed before his death in 1980 the country is not doing too badly. Civil war, military rule, Soviet invasion and other much-discussed disasters have been avoided so far. Recently the first change of leadership since his death took place, bringing in a new collective presidency, the nine-man body created by Tito to replace himself. Most of its members are Tito's own men, and they owe their authority to nothing easily recognizable as an election, but for the moment the centre holds.

This is all the more striking because the country is being pushed through a very painful economic adjustment made necessary largely by mismanagement during Tito's later years, when Yugoslavia over-borrowed, over-spent and invested poorly. As world recession closed in it found itself with a lot of uneconomic industries, high fuel bills and insufficient export

potential, so it now faces a long period of austerity as it struggles to cope with a hard currency debt of about \$20 billion.

Yugoslavs themselves seem surprised that they have put up with sixty per cent inflation, a thirty per cent drop in living standards and nearly a million unemployed. Among the reasons they do so are that control is still tight, that many people make money on the side, that the cumbersome system of self-management helps spread the blame, and that the government has earned some conditional credibility by its efforts to get out of the mess.

Instead of retreating into protectionism and central control the regime has been working with the IMF to cut imports, improve exports, reform the price system and introduce as much of a market economy as it can without wholly abandoning its socialist ideals. Private enterprises are now allowed more employees, or any number, if they contract to supply socialized industries. Private farmers are receiving additional encouragement. The price freeze imposed last year is being lifted gradually. Against strong local opposition, some uneconomic plants are being closed.

The results so far are encouraging but still limited, and the IMF is pressing for more. The government is particularly proud of having achieved a \$300 million surplus in convertible currency last year. Experts suspect this owes something to counting payments that will not come through this year, but even if the figure is near the truth it is an improvement on the deficit of \$3.3 billion in 1979.

The still unanswered question is whether Yugoslavia can reform its economy without

deeper changes in its political system than it feels able to risk at present. Decision-making is hamstrung by the near sovereign powers of the six republics and two autonomous provinces, each with its own vast hierarchies of party and government and each with representatives in the federal bodies devoted to defending local interests. Like the European Community, Yugoslavia does not have a true common market, nor uniform business conditions, and since many decisions at the federal level have to be taken by consensus they are often not taken at all. Nor is a consensus available for moving to majority voting on more issues. There is talk of using emergency powers to break through the deadlock but that would be thought risky.

The struggle is being watched closely in East and West. The Russians seem to have decided that pressure is counterproductive, so they have been fostering political, cultural and above all economic contacts, drawing hard-pressed areas of the Yugoslav economy into closer dependence on exports to Comecon. As a result, about half Yugoslavia's trade could be with Comecon by 1986, according to Yugoslav experts, who are unhappy at the prospect.

The West is ahead ideologically in so far as Yugoslavia is working closely with Western banks and other institutions and appears determined to increase its exposure to market forces. But formal non-alignment remains a central policy on which nearly all Yugoslavs agree. If it helps to stabilize Yugoslavia's position between East and West, without actually inhibiting its economic development, then it is an improvement on the deficit of \$3.3 billion in 1979.

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Human embryos

From Mr Christopher Derrick

Sir, I am baffled by an expression which recurs throughout this debate on *in-vitro* fertilisation and also the debate on abortion – the expression "a potential human life", as applied to the embryo in its earlier stages.

Will somebody tell us what this means? Does it mean that the object in question is potentially alive – i.e. that it is biologically dead at the moment, though capable of coming to life later on? Or that it is potentially human, i.e. belonging temporarily to some species other than *Homo sapiens*?

Neither interpretation makes factual sense to me. Does that expression have any function beyond that of a smokescreen?

We can do with more candour in such matters, more daylight. Over huge tracts of human history it has been the normal thing to regard human life as thoroughly disposable and to treat it accordingly – to put down unwanted children, or to dispose of the senile and crippled and insane, or to massacre an enemy population.

Such things have not only been done in societies that we might consider barbaric: we reckon the ancient Greeks among the founding fathers of our civilisation, yet the exposure of unwanted children was an accepted practice among them.

and was formally recommended by Aristotle.

If we are now reverting to such practices after the Christian episode, should we not admit the fact in all candour, with no use of such euphemistic evasions as "a potential human life"?

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER DERRICK,
25 Park Hill Road,
Wallington, Surrey.

VAT on building

From the President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Sir, The Government's proposal to amend the Finance Bill in such a way that alterations to "listed" buildings will continue to be zero-rated for VAT purposes is important in the interests of conservation. But this in no way removes the retrospective and damaging effect of the VAT changes on pre-Budget contracts for alterations to non-listed buildings.

The plain fact remains that a person or company who entered into a building contract before March 13 to alter or reconstruct a non-listed building is to pay 15 per cent more than budgeted. In the case of a large project the extra cost may run into many thousands of pounds, or even millions.

Retrospective legislation has

rightly been eschewed in this country by governments of all political persuasions. Yet here is an example of tax legislation which is most clearly retrospective in its effect.

It is no answer at all for the Government to claim, as it has, that building owners could avoid the new VAT commitment by paying for the contract in full before June 1. This is simply not a practical proposition for a large contract which is not scheduled for completion until 1985 or later; or which is due for completion in several phases.

Nor is it an answer to say, as the piece of tax legislation has, that to allow relief for pre-Budget contracts would cost too much. If the loss to revenue from such relief would be great (£100m has been mentioned), that is the measure of the unfair and inequitable burden to be imposed retrospectively.

All in all, this is a thoroughly bad piece of tax legislation. But it is never too late to admit that a mistake was made and we must hope that the Government will, at this eleventh hour, think again.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD DANN, President,
The Royal Institution of Chartered
Surveyors,
12 Great George Street,
Westminster, SW1.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Conscience at the polytechnic

From Professor David Beetham and others

Sir, In the press discussion of the recent events at the Polytechnic of North London a great deal of attention has been devoted to the civil liberties of Patrick Harrington, the National Front student. As academics, we would, however, like to draw attention to another aspect of the affair which threatens fundamental principles of higher education in this country.

On May 1 a National Front associate of Harrington's took photographs of students who were preventing his entry into the polytechnic in defiance of a court order. Subsequently Harrington notified the court that he wanted the polytechnic to identify 20 of those who had been photographed (chosen by Harrington out of a greater

A 'star wars' challenge to peace

From Professor Lawrence Freedman

Sir, The statement in today's leader (June 13) that "the age of deterrence has so confused the strategic mentality of many commentators that their reaction to a purely defensive system is to suggest that it increases the danger" reveals your own confusion.

You slide over a whole series of objections to the "star wars" enterprise, including the challenge it represents to Britain's own nuclear programme. You fail to recognise the lack of enthusiasm among responsible officials in the Pentagon over the gross waste of financial and scientific resources involved in pursuing a fruitless endeavour. The lack of independent scientific support for the concept is quite remarkable.

You also appear to believe that the leading advocates of "star wars" are interested in a partial defence. Such a defence might complicate the adversary's offensive plans, but we would still have to accept a vulnerability to nuclear destruction.

Administration spokesmen, however, have made it clear that the Strategic Defense Initiative is about a complete impenetrable defence.

There is no such thing as a "purely defensive system" in the nuclear age. If both sides could achieve a perfect defence simultaneously that might take us out of the condition of mutual assured destruction, although it is highly unlikely that Western Europe would also be protected.

Mrs Gandhi and Sikhs

From Mr Jamil Ahmad

Sir, Your editorial (June 8) on the Indian takeover of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikhs, fails to recognize the legitimacy of fundamental Sikh demands and goes on to justify Mrs Gandhi's action on the grounds that India's unity is paramount.

Lecturers are both teachers who seek to impart knowledge and to promote critical analysis amongst their students, and are also personal tutors who act as advisers and writers of references. Both the teaching and pastoral roles depend upon the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust.

This whole relationship, on which successful higher education is dependent, would be shattered if academics were expected to act as police in a case of this kind.

The cause of the polytechnic staff is vital for the future of academic freedom.

Yours etc.
DAVID BEETHAM (Leeds University),
B. R. BERNSTEIN (Institute of Education, University of London),
MALCOLM BOWIE (Queen Mary College),
R. K. BROWN (University of Durham),
G. A. COSEN (University College London),
BERNARD CRICK (Birkbeck College),
W. R. DAVIES (Chelsea College of Science and Technology),
MICHAEL DUNMETT (New College, Oxford),
HARVEY GOLDSTEIN (Institute of Education, University of London),
ALAN GRIFFITHS (University College London),
J. A. C. GURU (University of Reading),
PETER HERRIOT (Birkbeck College),
J. HERZBERG (Birkbeck College),
KEITH KIMBERLEY (Institute of Education, University of London),
STEPHEN LUKES (Balliol College, Oxford),
L. J. MACFARLANE (St John's College, Oxford),
ALEX MCLEOD (Institute of Education, University of London),
P. B. SALMON (University of Edinburgh),
VIVIAN SALMON (University of Edinburgh),
ARRON H. SHERA (University of Warwick),
BRIAN SIMON (University of Leicester),
TIMOTHY SPRAGUE (University of Edinburgh),
CHARLES WEBSTER (Cape Coast College, Ghana),
RICHARD WOLHEIM (University of London, c/o Polytechnic of North London, Department of History, Philosophy and European Studies, Prince of Wales Road, NW5).

June 8.

Joining the line

From Mr D. C. Godfrey

Sir, Does Richard Owen (report, June 11) think Russian women are alone in having to queue for essential services? Pravda's figures of 200 to 300 hours a year seem low.

I calculate I spend at least an hour a day queuing for public transport, in banks, post offices as well as increasingly in shops which are not taking on a full complement of staff, in an attempt to cut costs.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. GODFREY,
10 Bousier Road,
Twickenham, Middlesex.

July 13.

Retrospective legislation has

Powers of the police

From the President of the Association of Chief Police Officers

Sir, Over the past few months a good deal of criticism has been levied at the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which is currently before the House of Commons. It is a bill which aims to bring the law into line with modern standards of justice and to provide for a more effective and efficient police service.

Readers of *The Times* will be aware that this is the first objective to which the new trustees, headed by Lord Carrington, have applied themselves.

Yours faithfully,
ROD STRONG, Director,
Victoria and Albert Museum,
South Kensington, SW7.

July 13.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 14: His Excellency, Senior Guillermo Vega, was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Panama to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Professor Dionisio Johnson (Minister Counsellor) and Licenciado Felix Picardi (Commercial Counsellor).

Señora de Vega had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Sir Alan Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Mr Phan Wannameue and Mom Luan Wannameue were received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Thailand to the Court of St James's.

The Queen, Patron, this afternoon visited the Headquarters of the British Council at Spring Gardens to mark their Golden Jubilee.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor John Bull) and the Chairman, British Council (Sir Charles Troughton).

The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque and escorted by the Director General of the Council (Sir John Burgh) toured the building.

Lady Susan Hussey, Sir William Heseltine, Major Hugh Lindsay and Major Wayne Thompson were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Prince Edward, this evening attended the Royal Massed Bands of the Royal Marines on the Horse Guards Parade, when The Duke of Edinburgh as Captain General, Royal Marines took the Salute.

Lady Susan Hussey, Major Hugh Lindsay, Captain Anthony Milton, RM and Major Wayne Thompson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, this morning visited the University and conferred Honorary Degrees.

Science report

Using ceramics to prolong engine life

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

New ceramic materials produced at Brunel University are being tested as components for petrol and diesel engines. The research has concentrated on engine parts subject to most wear because of excessive stress or difficulties in lubrication - piston rings, cylinder liners, camshafts and tappets.

The preliminary results support forecasts that the maintenance-free life of engines for lorries preferred by road haulage operators could be increased to 500,000 miles within five years, according to Dr Terence Eyre. But forecasts about the completely ceramic engine were based more on optimism than scientific evidence, he said.

Dr Eyre's laboratory tests the resistance to wear of new materials devised by the university's department of materials technology.

The discoveries which have made the design of ceramic engines possible involve some fundamental inventions in processing plastics and ceramics which are being patented.

These discoveries are attracting attention from industrialists who have helped Brunel University through contract research projects to double its income for research work in two years from under £2m, to more than £4m this year. But the interest of customers, such as the Ministry of Defence, aerospace and oil companies, and car manufacturers for the materials research and development work on offer is because it has been the first to reorganize these activities.

It has merged two traditional departments, metallurgy and non-metallic materials. Marrying the different approaches of the science and technology of metals, polymers and ceramics has produced a number of discoveries.

The ceramic material for piston engines, and also for turbine blades and similarly shaped objects, is one example.

The new machines built for creating strong, lightweight and heat-resistant materials are described by Professor

In the second stage the polymer is burnt off by baking the compound in a low temperature oven.

The component is then "sintered" in a high temperature furnace. The material shrinks by 20 per cent of the original mould size, which locks atoms onto each other at the appropriate temperature to exclude cracks or voids.

Michael Berris in the *Journal of the Plastics and Rubber Institute*, and the advances which were now possible in materials which have not lived up to earlier promises are explained.

Past failures have come from an inability to ensure that no microscopic cracks or microscopic voids are left in the materials made from moulding polymers or ceramic powders into the shape of engineering components.

The method for making the new ceramic objects begins with moulding the shape first from a mixture of a polymer and ceramic powder consisting of particles smaller than five microns.

In the second stage the polymer is burnt off by baking the compound in a low temperature oven.

The component is then "sintered" in a high temperature furnace. The material shrinks by 20 per cent of the original mould size, which locks atoms onto each other at the appropriate temperature to exclude cracks or voids.

Mr Thomas Armstrong, 86; Mr Philip Baker, 52; Sir John Cawley, 86; Mr Stephen Cawley, 52; Dr S. R. Dennis, 72; Miss Mary Ellis, 83; Sir John Fretwell, 54; the Most Rev Trevor Huddleston, 71; Admiral Sir Charles Madden, 78; Mr J. S. Morrison, 71; Lord Murray, QC, 62; Major-General Sir John Nelson, 72; Mr Geoffrey Parsons, 55; the Right Rev J. Robinson, 65; Sir Philip Shadbourn, 60; Sir Ninian Stephen, 61; Sir Ian Sutherland, 59.

Latest appointments to include Mr Timothy Everard to be Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, in succession to Mr P. M. Maxey.

Mr Julian Walker to be Ambassador to Qatar, in succession to Mr P. D. Day.

Sir Ralph Carr-Ellis to be Lord Lieutenant for Tyne and Wear, in succession to Sir James Steel.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady Mary Burroughs will be held at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, at noon, on Wednesday, July 18, 1984.

If ever there had been a case which called for an order of this kind instead of an unqualified order for the discharge of the person awaiting surrender for an extradition crime, the instant case provided a prime example.

The Divisional Court, for reasons that his Lordship had not found easy to follow in the judgments, had regarded itself as entitled to decline to follow the recent judgment of another Divisional Court in the *Nielsen* case, which was not only prima facie binding upon them but to their knowledge was under appeal to the House of Lords.

His Lordship referred to the extradition treaty with the United States of America made on June 8, 1972 and scheduled to the United States of America (Extradition) Order (SI 1976 No 3144) and reviewed the facts of the case.

Mr Justice McNeill had held that the extradition treaty did not provide for the extradition of persons accused of crimes against state laws, but only of persons accused of crimes against federal laws.

His Lordship confessed to finding that astonishing. Under the Constitution of the United States, criminal law in general was a state and not a federal subject. That crimes against state laws were also covered by the extradition treaty was also evident from the main judgment of the House of Lords in *R v Governor of Holloway Prison, Ex parte Nielsen* (1983) 1 AC 624, in which the extradition crime concerned had been a fraud operated by his confederates in the state of Georgia.

The US Government had requested the extradition of the respondent for his alleged involvement in an elaborate international fraud, using interstate and international commerce and communications to assist the perpetration of a fraud operated by his confederates in the state of Georgia.

Although all the acts allegedly done by the respondent had been performed in London, he was nevertheless liable to be extradited pursuant to section 3 of the Extradition Act 1873, which

provides that persons accused of having been accessories to an extradition crime should be deemed to have committed the crime itself and should be surrendered accordingly.

The extradition crimes concerned were described as "larceny, obtaining property by deception and securing the execution of a valuable security by deception".

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC and Mr David Page for the US Government, the respondent did not appear and was not represented.

Lord DIPLOCK said that the instant appeal followed hot-foot upon the decision of the House of Lords in another extradition case, *In re Nielsen* (*The Times*, April 13, 1984; [1984] 2 WLR 737) in which their Lordships had upheld the judgment of Lord Justice Robert Goff sitting with Mr Justice Mann in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on May 12, 1983 (*The Times*, May 17, 1983, sub nro: *R v Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Ex parte Government of Denmark*).

It was known to the instant appeal that the test whether a person was liable to be extradited was whether the conduct of the accused had been committed in England, would have constituted a crime falling within the list of offences described in the Schedule to the Extradition Act 1870, to which he had pleaded guilty.

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Marriages

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. C. Griffiths

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 2, 1984, at St James Roman Catholic Church, St Andrews, Fife, between Mr John G. Crowder, younger son of Mr Peter Crowder, QC, and the Hon Mrs Peter Crowder, of Pond House, East Lothian, and Mrs Carolyn C. Griffiths, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Griffiths, of Craigforth, Elie, Fife.

Mr M. C. Richards and Miss B. L. Ormer

The marriage took place in London on Saturday, June 9, between Mr Mark Charles Richards, Royal Marines, elder son of Sir John and Lady Richards, and Miss Barbara Lois Ormer, elder daughter of Mrs Peggy Ormer and the late Mr S. Wheeler.

Mr and Mrs C. E. Menzies

The marriage took place on Thursday, June 14, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Ian Harrison, son of Mr and Mrs T. J. C. Harrison, of Little Stream, Ascot, Berkshire, and Miss Cynthia Menzies, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Menzies of Kames, Fife, Berwickshire.

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The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Ian Harrison, son of Mr and Mrs T. J. C. Harrison, of Little Stream, Ascot, Berkshire, and Miss Cynthia Menzies, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Menzies of Kames, Fife, Berwickshire.

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THE ARTS

Cinema: David Robinson looks at the latest releases

25

The Spielberg plan for direction by numbers



Harrison Ford as Indiana Jones: as charmed as Bugs Bunny

Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (PG)
Empire Leicester Square

To Our Loves (15)
Camden Plaza

Friday the 13th - The Final Chapter (18)
Plaza 1

In Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom Steven Spielberg has perfected a faultlessly functioning machine for synthesizing and merchandising excitement. The success of the marketing operation is self-evident: in the first 12 days of its release in the US alone, the film grossed more than \$68m as audiences flocked for more of what they had bought before, in *Raiders of the Lost Ark*. The mechanisms for generating this packaged excitement are wide open to view; the components, in order of importance, are:

TEMPO - achieved by relentless speed of action and virtuoso editing (by Michael Kahn).

NOISE - an unremitting high-

volume barrage of sound effects; and **MUSIC** - by John Williams, with a single, repetitive theme constantly retooling to fresh climaxes.

SETS - vast, colourful, extravagant and packed with props that can be turned to use for thrilling action.

SPECIAL EFFECTS - of great quantity and elaboration, provided by an organization called on the credits "Industrial Light and Magic".

STORY - minimal: Indiana Jones, archaeologist and hero, does battle with evil Thuggee sect for possession of magic stone stolen from poor Indian village.

DIALOGUE - plentiful, though mostly consisting of "Oh, my Gaad!", "Oh, no", "You must be crazy!"

CHARACTERS - strictly two-dimensional and non-developing. Indiana Jones (Harrison Ford), unvaryingly resourceful, undefeatable, lucky; the girl (Kate Capshaw), reacting to everything - whether an elephant ride, the threat of being boiled in oil or a banquet of monkey brains, - with the same hysterical yelps: the villains leering, snarling and unmistakably villainous.

Given these components, the object is to put them together so as to reproduce the extravagant, unremitting high-

lytic, non-stop, violent action of animated cartoons, using human characters. With lives as charmed as Bugs Bunny, Indiana and his friends are able to fall unharmed out of an acrobate, landing safe and sound in a rubber dinghy, or survive a crazy switchback ride in a runaway car.

The violence is a vital part of the effect. An American organization concerned with the morale of the media industriously monitored *Indiana Jones* and computed that it contained 150 separate acts of violence, 39 attempted murders and 14 summary executions by the hero. We shall not equal the count in this country: the British Board of Film Censors, ever concerned to save us from our bavarian selves, have cut several shots.

Most of the time this purely mechanical function as a device to excite is plain and subtle as a sledgehammer. From time to time - like the witty opening with Ms Capshaw singing the Chinese version of "Anything Goes" - there are reminders that Steven Spielberg used to make films, too.

Maurice Pialat's *To Our Loves (A Nos Amours)* is undoubtedly a film: not the collection of a factory, but instantly recognizable as the work of its idiosyncratic maker. Suzanne

(Sandrine Bonnaire) is a further addition to Pialat's series of portraits of adolescents in crisis. She is an attractive, pleasant, normal girl, though cursed with a difficult family.

Outside the home she feels challenged by the need to be in love. In the opening of the film we see her playing, with deep engagement, a role in *On ne badine pas avec l'amour*. Understated, she fears she has "a dry heart". In search of some undefined ideal romantic fulfilment, she perversely sends away the one boy who loves her with intense and unwavering tenderness. She drifts into quite pleasurable promiscuity; satisfies her family by marrying a pleasant, devoted, unexciting boy; and is last seen following in father's footsteps and abandoning her marriage - leaving with another man for San Diego.

Pialat's films tend to be slices of life cut rather at random; and such is *To Our Loves*, which he admits contains biographical elements contributed both by himself and by his editor and scenarist Arlette Langmann. If the rowing, hysterical family and runaway father seem a trifle overdrawn, Suzanne and her friends, with their teenage anxieties and egotism, their parties, giggling,

assignations, experiments, falls-in-love and falls-out, are engaging just because our view of them seems so private and privileged.

Pialat (who himself plays the role of the father) schools his players in a style of hyper-realism, achieved through extensive use of improvisation. This demands a particular resourcefulness from his actors: here he has found it in abundance in his leading players, though most notably in Sandrine Bonnaire.

The lesson of twentieth-century psychology is that none of us is perfect; and the commercial indications that *Friday the 13th* films indicates that necrophilia is not such a specialized quirk of the psyche as might be supposed. The simple formula for the series is to collect together as many Californian beauties of either sex as seem reasonable; find pretences to undress them or place them in sexual situations; and at that point commit them to a violent death by axe, bread-knife, ice-pick, or defenestration. The dramaturgical formula is none too sophisticated either: the basic rule is that when they are all dead, the film ends. As a horror film, the most ominous aspect of *Friday the 13th Part IV - The Final Chapter*, directed by Joseph Zito, is the last scene threat of a further sequel.

Theatre

Classic tactics for family war

The War at Home
Hampstead

James Duff's play appears in London thanks to Alan Schneider, who offered it to Hampstead after failing to place it in America, came over here to direct it, and walked to his death in the Swiss Cottage traffic; a grievous waste of a brilliant director and a good man.

I would like to salute *The War at Home* as worthy of such production circumstances. But it strikes me as no more than an eccentrically talented variation on a well-worn American theme.

The date is 1973; and from the opening spectacle of two Dallas parents vainly appealing to their combat veteran son to come in and join them round the television set, you can understand American indifference to the piece. New York had its Vietnam homecoming plays 10 years ago with Megan Terry and David Rabe; who needs them now?

However, this theory is then swept aside by other business in the Collier home, and the play begins to develop into a transatlantic counterpart of *Delicatessen* at the Half Moon: another study of asphyxiating family life which has brought forth an alienated monster. The difference is that where the French family specializes in wounding silences, the Colliers go in for compulsive, unstoppable, point-scoring rows.

Father (Timothy West) barricades himself behind crossword puzzles but rises manfully to the conflict whenever his authority is challenged. Daughter Karen (Sylviestra le Touzel) has an impressive flair of misquotation and the manoeuvres of married self-righteousness.

But the real artist in domestic strife is the mother - marvelously played by Frances Sternhagen as a pious maternal paragon who controls her territory with a predator's eye and a powerful pair of lungs ("I was not screaming. I was using my loud voice"), and excels in

the classic tactics of aggressive apology, grievance collection, transformation of a victim into an assailant, and other well-tried techniques of putting other people in the wrong where they belong. Played at dictation speed, the dialogue would serve as a useful combat guide to anyone embarking on the minefield of family life.

By this time, alas, Mr Duff has shot his comic bolt and the play returns to Vietnam with a vengeance. Beginning with tears and accusations, the action plummets into melodrama stereotype with knife-twisting memory speeches and Oedipal gun-blasting.

Michael Atttenborough's production lays its bet on the comic material and allows the final scenes to go over the top. Their mainstay is David Threlfall as the son; beginning as a gently unreachable and readily smiling figure but building into hysterical violence without ever losing control.

Irving Wardle

Turn down a crooked lane

78 Revolutions

Lyric Studio

Surprisingly thin and drawn-out for so fastidious a writer, Michael Wilcox's new play does show some favourite themes: two men in a delicately observed relationship (a working one, this time) and classical recitals.

The first 10 minutes, the oft-potting opening on the London fringe at present, are mostly in Russian, and the last 30 largely in Italian as a venerable diva records *Bel canto*. In between, two young Americans in 1901 St. Petersburg encounter technical obstacles, artistic temperaments, the Byzantine complications of getting anything done in Russia, and the quasi-marital resentments and mistrusts of collaborators on safari.

If, like me, you find human tantrums and devousness irritating and boring, that may put you off the play. Philip Voss as a smugly cunning local agent, and Gordon Fair as an ageing artiste amazingly reproducing the timbre and style of the early recording period, play crookedness to perfection.

The interest is rather in the quainter difficulties of production: the horn that singers must practically stick their heads in, or how much of Desdemona's *Ave Maria* you can record on a seven-inch wax-covered disc.

There's also interest in the relationship. The curly, eager Neal Swettenham, transposing accompaniments at sight, and the underated engineer Norman Cooley, play beautifully across a masked social divide.

The emergence of the great Grizziano (Lee Trevor) from a forbidding prima donna into a downy old bird sipping brandy with the boys is touching, suggesting that art may sometimes transcend temperaments and horse-trading. But in Dermot Hayes's lovingly elegant setting, it is a play all dressed up with nowhere to go.

Anthony Masters

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Shares slide again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 4. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, June 18. Settlement Day, June 25.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Best consensus emerging on stock market reform

The great Stock Exchange schism will no doubt be with us for a while yet, but there is a healing process at work. Already something near a consensus is emerging about the pattern of change to the market's trading system demanded by the commitment to end minimum brokers' commissions and the breaking down of the single capacity principle.

The essence and some of the detail of this consensus were first explored in this column last month. They are well set out in the response of the City Capital Markets Committee to the Stock Exchange discussion document sent to the Council at the end of May but only now published. The Committee, which brings together both stock market firms and users, interested accountants and lawyers, with an unstated dash of guidance from the Bank of England, proved prescient before it coolly laid out the case for measured but revolutionary change. Its latest analysis thus has a dual authority.

The emerging consensus is that change must be staged, starting with the areas of international trading in large companies, stocks where it is most obviously essential and then spread, on the basis of experiment and experience, to the second and third line stocks that are important equally for domestic trading and the private investor.

There will initially be a two-tier market. For trading in leading shares, the competing market maker system, with dual capacity, will replace the jobber-broker split. The rebel smaller brokers now accept this. As the Capital Markets Committee suggests this will require a full tickertape service recording best bid and offer prices and the volume and price of last transactions. The experience of NASDAQ, the US over-the-counter network, has convinced the Stock Exchange Council that this need not queer the market maker's pitch because it encourages heavier trading.

Meanwhile, the market for second and third line stocks can maintain 9 more or less formal split between jobber dealers and broker agents, since the initial pressure on commissions will be less. The experience in the top shares will then determine whether the market-maker system should extend to more shares along with the tickertape required to ensure clients they are dealing at true market prices, as is now happening on NASDAQ.

There will also be experiments with electronic matching of buy and sell orders on the model of Ariel to see how markets may be maintained in smaller stocks as the more cost-conscious competitive system spreads down the line. The second tier may eventually evolve into an American-style electronic over-the-counter market.

Such a development would still leave problems for some brokers, particularly medium-sized firms with institutional business, but it would allow the market to become more competitive with minimum disruption and at the same pace as the spread of new means of investor protection.

More light needed on Inmos

The Government's decision last week to turn down the plan by a group of City institutions to put £30m of new capital into Inmos, the controversial state-funded microchip manufacturer, has not yet been fully explained. The clear impression given by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Government minister for high technology and all things futuristic, was that the idea had

been turned down because it undervalued what the company was worth.

The deal, put together by Hill Samuel, would have involved the institutions taking just under 30 per cent of the equity, putting a price tag of over £100m on the whole business, which is now at last making money in a modest way after six years and £105m of Government equity and loans. This compares with the £200m that the optimists at Inmos and the DTI think the company could be really worth.

If undervaluation was one factor, there appears to be another. One of the conditions which the institutions attached to their willingness to put up new money was that the existing management should be beefed up. The great and the good in the City were not too impressed with the overall strength at the top of the company despite the undoubtedly brilliance of Mr Ian Barron, the one remaining founder boffin still working full-time for the company. If they were going to be asked to stump up new chunks of money at regular intervals, the institutions clearly felt they would want to be sure the company was under a tight rein.

Happy discoveries on money supply figures

Serendipity is the faculty for making happy discoveries by accident. Horace Walpole who coined the word 200 years ago, would have understood the latest set of detailed money supply figures.

A week ago, just as the London summit clanked into inaction, the gilt market was beaten into submission by outline money supply figures for the May banking month. Against market fears of an expansionary figure of perhaps 2 per cent of £M3, the Bank of England announced a preliminary figure of just 1.4 per cent. Market fears that interest rates were set to rise were stilled.

Almost as you might have expected yesterday's explicit version of the original outline data suggested at least to the suspicious-minded, that the tiny rise in £M3 owed a lot to a series of happy accidents.

For example, the underlying demand for bank credit (bank lending to the private sector) seasonally adjusted, was fairly constant last month, at about £1.5 billion. At the level where it is included in the £M3 calculations, the figure is set off against the Bank of England's holdings of commercial bills. In the early months of the year, the bill mountain rose to accommodate corporate tax payments. Last month the bill mountain began to subside. In the process, a £1.5 billion bank lending figure was transformed into a total private sector contribution to domestic credit expansion of £0.6 billion.

The bank can argue that such a happy conjunction of events is no more than a true reflection of credit demand in the economy. As a view, this has a certain validity, if only because the anticipated rise in base rates has so far failed to materialize.

But other aspects of the detailed £M3 data also invite some scepticism. Gilt traders pointed to the net repayment of debt by local authorities and nationalized industries.

After opening firmly gilts swung round yesterday after publication of the detailed May data, leaving the ultra-long unchanged, and shorts just a quarter better. The slight steepening of the yield curve, and the implicit flight into quality, casts a further cloud over the funding programme. Good May PSBR figures next Monday would help sentiment no end.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEI poised to win £100m order

Britain is likely to win an order worth more than £100m to supply the turbine equipment for a power station being built in Iraq by the Korean engineering group Hyundai.

The four 300MW generating turbines are likely to be built by NEI Parsons on Tyneside, although no official contract has yet been placed.

• ENGLISH CHINA CLAYS, the world's biggest producer, has increased its profits across the board to turn in £22.4m, against £17.3m for the first half. Turnover rose from £213m to £265m. The interim dividend has been increased from 3.25p to 3.6p.

Tempus, page 17

• The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company has increased pre-tax profits for the year to December 31 1983 to £58.5m from £36.8m. Turnover increased from £349.6m to £350.3m. The final dividend of 9.5p makes 17.5p for the year, against 13.5p last time. Tempus, page 17

Beecham is to pay a final dividend of 5.6p, making 10.2p (9.1p) for the year to March 31, 1984, after announcing a rise in pre-tax profits to £268m (£237m). Sales totalled £1.9 billion (£1.7 billion).

• Syndicate number 553 at Lloyd's which has 500 members, including Mr Mark Cox and Miss Virginia Wade, the tennis stars, has exceeded the underwriting limits set by the Lloyd's authorities.

Public spending gap

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The revised and summer supplementary estimates for 1984-85 presented to the Commons yesterday show that the Government has so far used up only £226m out of its £2,750m public spending reserve for this financial year.

However, the estimates do not provide for the extra cost of the nurses' pay settlement, which will account for about another £233m, nor for overspending by local authorities.

The system of estimates prepared for Parliament still prepared for Parliament still does not square with the National Insurance change.

British undercut rivals for Hongkong contracts

Closing in on the Japanese

From John Lawless, Hongkong

The British are at last starting to beat the Japanese on price when bidding for export contracts.

British government trade specialists in Hongkong are close to a recent deal when after fierce tussles - contracts were won with bids that were significantly cheaper than those of Japanese competitors.

One company took an order for a container crane with a bid that was 20 per cent cheaper than the Japanese bid.

Mr James Smith Laittan, Hongkong's trade commissioner, said: "It is normally the other way around."

What makes that even more impressive is the fact that the British technology was also much better and the delivery date promised was considerably speedier. In the other deals, the British have beaten the Japanese."

Jaguar set for record profit after £18m first quarter

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Workers at Jaguar Cars will qualify for free shares worth up to £450 each when the luxury car maker - now on course for another record year of profits - is floated on the Stock Exchange, in the next few weeks.

The generous employee share scheme was disclosed yesterday as BL announced details of the impending Jaguar flotation, the first important step in the Government's long-term plan for returning as much of BL as possible to the private sector.

The announcement was coupled with the publication of Jaguar's profits in the first quarter of this year. With sales in the United States still buoyant, the company made a pretax profit of £1.8m, leaving it well placed to beat last year's full-year figure of £25.9m itself.

The company's pretax profit in 1982 was just £7.7m, and in

the previous two years, according to figures disclosed yesterday, it made losses totalling £7.9m, underlining the radical turnaround in the company's fortunes that has made a stock market flotation feasible.

Yesterday's statement confirms that the entire share capital of Jaguar will be offered to investors, despite the unsuccessful campaign by the BL board to retain a 25 per cent minority interest after privatization.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, initially supported BL's plan, but was overruled in Cabinet.

A firm date for the flotation has still not been agreed, and the proposals will have to be put to a special meeting of the 67,000 surviving minority shareholders in BL before it can take place. The target date is



Egan: sales up 13 per cent

offer to Jaguar's 9,350 employees. Of these, 8,000 will qualify for £450 worth of shares, and the remainder new employees - will qualify for £105 worth of shares. Jaguar also intends to introduce a share option scheme for senior executives.

The small group of private shareholders in BL will be given preferential application and allotment rights in the flotation, but will not qualify for any free or cut-price Jaguar shares.

Commenting on the first-quarter profit figures, Mr John

Egan, Jaguar's managing director, said that sales were running 13 per cent higher so far this year.

Jaguar's annual production of cars has increased from 13,000 to 32,000 in three years, and it is still not meeting demand.

Jaguar's 1983 report and accounts show that its £55.9m pretax profit last year was made on sales of £476m.

Shares fall 18.3 points

Shares dropped sharply yesterday as US economists predicted a 10 per cent inflation rate in the US.

The FT 30 share index closed at its lowest of the day, down 18.3 points at 816.2. The wider measurement index, the FT-SE 100, was off by 20.9 points to 1043.8.

Leading the market down were banks 2.5 per cent lower, chemicals on Beecham's disappointing results, motors and oils.

Government stocks, however, shrugged off the gloom and the FT government securities index ended the day a shade higher at 78.83.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1043.8 down 20.9

FT Index: 816 down 18.3

FT Gilts: 78.83 up 0.15

FT All Share: 78.83

Dow-Jones USA Leaders

Index: 103.31 down 1.39

New York Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1099.93 down 10.60

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,148.73 down 127.20

Hongkong Hang Seng Index: 953.15 down 8.07

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.3860 up 5 ppts

Index: 9.5 unchanged

Dollar: 1.7770 up 0.0050

Ft: 11.5625 up 0.0125

Yen: 321.00 down 1.25

Dollar: 1.31.1 down 0.1

DM: 2.7195 up 0.0035

Sterling: \$1.3855

Dollar: DM 2.7215

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates: 9, 9 1/2

Finance houses base rate 9 1/2

Discount market loans fixed 8-8 1/2

3 month interbank 9% - 9 1/2

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 11 1/2% - 11 1/4%

3 month DM 5 1/2% - 5 3/4%

3 month Fr 13 1/2% - 12 1/2%

US rates:

Bank prime rate 12.50

Fed funds 11

Treasury long bond 99 1/2% - 99 3/4

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$376.00 pm \$375.60

close \$374.75-375.25 (\$270.50-271.00)

New York (latest): \$375.75

Khartoum (no. 2):

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Sovereigns (new):

\$88.00-89.00 (\$83.50-84.25)

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Trippier's growth target at last in sight

By Derek Harris
Small Firms Enterprise Week, which has successfully expanded into 10 days of drum-banging to promote ways for local organizations to help small businesses, will see the official opening of a fresh clutch of local enterprise agencies by the time the event winds up at the end of next week.

As well as a new small business centre at Clevedon, Bristol, David Trippier, minister for small businesses at the Department of Trade and Industry, will by the end of the week have opened new full-blown agencies in central Bristol (covering Bristol and Avon), Lincoln, Bradford and Sandwell in the West Midlands.

It brings the number of registered agencies to 213 and there are another 50 in the pipeline. A year ago Mr Trippier's target of 300 agencies within three years seemed to be aiming optimistically high but is now looking within reach.

What could strengthen the trend in setting up local agencies is the coming merging of the Confederation of British Industry's Special Programmes Unit (SPU) into Business in the Community (BIC). The SPU has coordinated the growth of community action programmes there are now some 26 CAPs in various stages of development that tend to have a wider geographical spread than enterprise agencies, the force behind which is BIC.

Better-funded

The merged organization, keeping the name of Business in the Community, is expected to bring the CAPs and agencies closer together while the single merged body is likely to be better-funded.

This is happening as Mr Trippier is looking to more defined roles between the agencies and his department's small-firms counselling service. He sees the agencies as the general practitioners in coping with small business problems in a localized area, with an agency's strength lying in its close involvement with a specific community. Small-firms counsellors are being recruited more to fill the role of the specialist consultant and will be encouraged to see small business clients at the enterprise

agency to which they have turned for advice.

The agencies would thus become more of a one-stop shop to cope with the whole range of small business problems.

Inevitably the quality of enterprise agencies vary. There have been criticisms of some having insufficient resources with which to meet demands made on them. Another perspective came this week from Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the accountants and management consultants, in a new review* of the work of enterprise agencies. Deloitte is co-sponsor of several agencies around the country.

Setting up

The study showed that agencies fulfilled a real need, providing small firms with advice on specific management problems which normally they have not been able to afford. Agency clients have a survival rate above average, the study points out. The agencies outside London operating for two years or more reported a failure rate of 8 per cent which was broadly in line with experience in other areas including London. This compares with the 23 per cent failure rate commonly associated with businesses in their first year.

Potential sponsors of new enterprise agencies such as local companies should be encouraged to act, says the survey but it adds some warnings. There needs to be careful analysis of needs of each local area and what organizations are already in the field before an agency is set up. It is also important not only to provide the right level of resources but to maintain them.

*Local enterprise agencies: a growing feature of the economy; free from Deloitte Haskins & Sells, 129 Victoria Street, London EC4 PAX, phone (01) 249 3913.

● As part of Enterprise Week the Co-operative Bank is setting up three regional business finance advisory centres in Manchester, Bristol and Durham at branches there of the bank. Specialist staff will offer advice on start-ups and expansion of existing businesses.



David Trippier, minister for small businesses: now there are 213 registered agencies

The Prudential raises its small-firms allocation

■ The Prudential is increasing its offering of venture capital to help small companies and at the same time adopting a more flexible approach to the sort of businesses in which it will be prepared to invest. Derek Harris writes.

The Prudential investment arm, Prudential Portfolio Managers (PPM), is this year, through its venture capital division called Pruvventure, increasing its small-business investment allocation to £15m. That compares with £10m or less last year and substantially less the year before.

Pruvventure believes that some of the Prudential's earlier investments have been paying off handsomely, the successful ones including Glengarries Hotels, Vickers Da Costa (stockbrokers), Datastream (financial information technology), J. K. Lasers (lasers), Castleridge Investment (Silley crisps), DPCE Holdings (computer modelling) and Greggs (a bakery chain).

Mostly these companies have been involved in takeovers or market flotations. Only one investment has been

written off and that was a start-up. "It has by no means put us off backing start-ups," said Richard Gathorne, head of the Pruvventure team. He emphasized Pruvventure's flexible approach to investment, adding: "We will consider investment proposals at all stages in small, unquoted companies in most industrial sectors. To the extent we believe that high-tech is not everything, nor is a requirement for a successful unlisted securities market or full listing. We aim to build a portfolio of companies in very different sectors and stages of development."

It is looking to investments between £200,000 to £2m and typically around £500,000. But one appraisal, it will look to an equity stake up to 30 per cent and will operate an "eyes on" policy. Non-executive directors will be recruited that fill skills gaps in a company such as marketing or accounting.

Pruventure investments so far total £28.7m. Another Pruvventure capital vehicle, Prutec, which

specializes in early-stage high technology companies, has investments of £27m and is also prepared to invest this year another £15m.

■ Contact: Pruvventure, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH; phone (01) 404 5611; Telex 268451.

■ National Westminster Bank is setting up a third fund to help innovators and small companies to develop new product ideas through

BRIEFING

to the production of working prototypes.

Two earlier funds in the past 18 months have handed out some £40,000 in grants that individuals have ranged up to £5,000. The new fund makes another £20,000 available. As before the London Enterprise Agency (LETA) is administering the fund. A panel of assessors, made up from representatives of the Design Council, NatWest and LETA,

Lesney Industries: a model of a management buy-out

When two years ago receivership claimed Lesney Products with its Matchbox toy cars, it also brought down a profitable but little-known part of the group, Lesney Industries (LI), makers of industrial mouldings in diecast zinc and injected plastic. Derek Harris writes. Such mouldings are produced for a wide range of applications from washing machines to locks and electronics housings to car parts.

LI was bought from the receivers by its management, led by its managing director, Ron Perryman, who had been with Lesney for more than 20 years on the industrial mouldings side. This week he was able to report on how much profit there can be in manufacturing industry despite the sector's troubles in Britain.

In its first accounting period to the end of January, covering 75 weeks, turnover at LI was £3m. Annual turnover comes out at £2.3m, ahead of the £2m in the last full year before Lesney Products crashed. Pre-tax profits on the latest annual turnover was just over £200,000. Part of the increased turnover represents real growth: in two years what had been minimal exports have been built up to 10 per cent of sales and the company's trade in itself has also risen slightly despite a flat market.

LI with its Homerton factory in east London now claims to be among the top half-dozen manufacturers in the diecasting industry, supplying companies such as Hopkin, Stanley, Union Locks, the TI group with its domestic-appliances division and, among car-makers, Ford and Vauxhall.

Around £250,000 was needed for share and working capital but backing came from Morarest Investments which is jointly owned by Prudential Assurance, British Gas Central Pension Fund and Midland Bank. The five-man buy-out team had to put up around £10,000 each. So far a Midland Bank overdraft has not yet been called on.

LI has always sought to be in

the van in technology and was the first in Britain to produce "flash-free" castings which are die-cast goods without the flash or thin slivers of residue material. Mr Perryman said:

"In this industry what is needed is quality, reliability and competitiveness. New technology has been the reason for much of our success."

One new development has been a spool casting for safety belt mechanisms which has to withstand stringent strength tests. It has won LI a contract with Kangol worth £200,000 in the first year.

Mr Perryman said: "There is considerable scope for increased business in plastics. But we would like to see some product development to balance our existing business, which has annual peaks and troughs." Giftware in which LI was once involved might be revived.

But so far there is no intention of moving into the tough toys market.

● As if to underline LI's stance on that, changes were announced late this week at the one-time toys division of the failed Lesney Products. Matchbox Toys was bought from the receivers by Universal International, a Hongkong company which is one of the world's biggest toymakers.

International closed Matchbox's Hackney plant, concentrating production at Rochford, Essex. Now the making of diecast Matchbox toys is to cease there and be transferred to the Far East. But in Britain, International plans to expand production of plastic and pro-

school toys.

turning something they enjoyed into a job. They are intended to catch the imagination and spark people off."

There are five films, each running around 12 minutes.

● Contact: Shell Film Library, 25 The Burroughs, London, London NW4 4AT; phone (01) 202 7803; available on 16 mm or video-cassette in VHS or U-matic.

■ The Open University's Business School is introducing a new course on international marketing to help particularly new exporters become established. The idea is to show how time and money can be saved in researching prospective markets properly and appointing the most effective agents or representatives to develop markets selected. The cost of £295 includes a weekend residential school.

● Contact: Associate Student Central Office, The Open University, Box 76, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AN; for October study apply by August 31.



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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares plunge 18.3 points

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares were savaged yesterday with the breakdown of the miners' peace talks, naging worries about interest rates and another weak Wall Street display sapping confidence.

Disappointment with the Beecham Group figures and a share selling spree by the publisher Mr Robert Maxwell added to the agony and shares, as measured by the FT share index, finished at the day's lowest, 816.2, down 18.3 points. The only index constituent to advance was Distillers Co.

Prices declined, after a weak opening throughout the day, with the fall becoming self-feeding.

Mr Maxwell could not have chosen a worse day to liquidate the £25m United Kingdom portfolio of the Bishopsgate Trust, recently acquired by his British Printing and Communications Corporation.

Mr Maxwell paid £52m in shares for Bishopsgate last month. About half the trust's assets are represented by shares. In effect, the Maxwell takeover was a cash-raising exercise.

Government stocks avoided the holocaust. At times they presented a fine display of gains but the equity weakness eventually eroded sentiment and prices closed at around their opening levels.

Among index stocks, Beecham collapsed 35p to 303p; Guest Keen and Nettlefils lost 7p to 169p; ICI 8p to 566p and P and O 8p to 297p.

But Distillers, the White Horse and Johnnie Walker whisky to Gordons Gin distiller, rose 11p to 291p, after 293p, as more than 4 million shares changed hands. Most of the buying was from Switzerland. Several London brokers conducted the business amid hopes that the company could eventually be the target of a bid.

The American tobacco giant, Philip Morris, remains a firm favourite among the list of suitors. GEC has around 3 per cent of the shares in Distillers but is thought to have enough on its plate with British Aerospace. Last night, a spokesman for distillers said that the group was baffled by the activity in the share price. "We know of nothing at all. It's a complete mystery to us. Certainly nothing we've done or announced", he said.

Reed sells offshoot for \$16m

Reed International has sold its offshoot, Deerfield Specialty Papers of North America, to OFC Corporation, which is owned by a private group of individuals said to have extensive experience in the paper industry.

The sale price was at net book value, with the proceeds consisting of \$10m (£7m) in cash, plus about \$6m to be paid over six years and bearing interest at 12 per cent. Deerfield, which employs 350 at two mills in the US and one in Canada, manufactures special papers for the North American market.

• PAULS & WHITES: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £346.35m (£204.94m). Pre-tax profit £11.32m (£11.63m). Total dividend 8.5p (8p).

WALL STREET

Dow dips then hovers at 1100

New York (AP Dow Jones) - Shares were down steeply in a broad retreat early yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 10 points, holding slightly above the 1,100 mark. It had dropped below 1,098 earlier. Declines were about 5-to-3 over advances.

Mr Robert Wibbelman, of the Los Angeles money management firm Kayne Anderson, said: "The market is testing the lows touched a couple of weeks ago during the Continental Illinois difficulties. There have been rising expectations of a rally since then but that side got crowded and now there's a feeling there won't be a rally."

Texas Instruments was 125%, down 2%; Digital Equipment 84%, down 1%; Motorola 30 down 1%; Teledyne 205%, down 1%; General Electric 52% down 1%; Electronic Data 35%, up 1%; Walt Disney 28%, up 1%; G. C. Murphy 34%, up 1%.

• PARKLAND TEXTILE: Sir Richard Denby, the chairman, reports in his annual review that orders are significantly higher than this time last year and, even though margins are tight, the indications are that the improvement will continue.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9.1%
BCCI	9.1%
Citibank Savings	9.3%
Consolidated Crds	9.1%
Continental Trust	9%
C. H. & C.	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9.1%
Nat Westminster	9%
S.E.	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9.1%
Citibank NA	9.1%

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THE HENLEY CENTRE FOR FORECASTING

Profits up sharply at Emap

By Andrew Cornelius

East Midland Allied Press, the newspaper and magazine group, achieved a near one-third increase in pre-tax profits to £2.7m in the year to March 31.

Classified advertising in the group's 18 provincial newspapers rose by 17 per cent during the year. At the same time the business and computer magazine division, with 18 titles, managed an £820,000 turnover converting last year's losses to profits of £300,000.

Emap is also sitting on Reuners shares worth about £11.3m.

The analysts were hoping for £285m from Beecham during 1983/84. The group announced pre-tax profits of £267m. The shares fell nearly 10 per cent in 10 minutes, closing around 305p. It is a hard life being a go-go drugs company.

Beecham makes a number of cogent points in defence of its mere 13 per cent profits advance.

London & Continental Advertising also managed to hold on to its firm start to trading on the full market, despite around 30 per cent of its new shares being left with the underwriters after the acquisition of London & Provincial Poster from Reed International. Yesterday the price of both the ordinary and the new shares slipped 1p to 124p.

Mass Bros, the outfitters, encountered profit taking after Wednesday's flurry of activity, closing 10p lower at 330p. The group claims it knows of no reason for the demand.

Insurance shares were weak with Phoenix Assurance easing 2p to 443p. Minster Assets,

the international trader, Tynes Kemsley and Millbourn was unchanged at 39p as another Kuwaiti shareholding was disclosed. Coast Investments has appeared with a 5 per cent stake, which means that with Mass Developments' 10.2 per cent interest and the Kuwait Investment Office's 3.2 per cent, the Kuwaitis have more than 18 per cent. But Mr Ron Brierley, the Australian-based New Zealander, remains the biggest single shareholder with 15.8 per cent through his IEP Securities.

Another international trading group, James Finlay, gained 3p to 143p after it announced profits had surged from £1.5m to £27.7m. A one-for-two share bonus is planned. The group's plantation interests fuelled the profit advance.

Banks were ragged, with the four leading High Street clearers weighed down by the international debt crisis. But Royal Bank of Scotland continued to mirror takeover hopes, strengthened by Wednesday's £182m bid from the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group.

The shares rose 4p to 228p. Bank of Scotland, another to attract takeover thoughts, was unchanged at 334p.

But Barclays fell 17p to 447p; Lloyds, with its big Argentine exposure, lost 17p to 517p; Midland 7p to 319p; and National Westminster 8p to 554p.

Bid speculation lifted Alfred Dunhill 25p to 708p and Booker

another to attract takeover talk, was unchanged at 147p.

The bullion price fluctuated in narrow limits for most of the day before closing 75 cents higher at \$375.00 an ounce in quiet trading.

Despite this, gold shares made headway. Among the heavyweights, Hartsheath rose 54 to 884p; Liberian 51/2 to 536p; President Steyn 51/2 to 554p; Randfontein 51 to 154p; St Helena 1 to 536p and Western Deep 51/2 to 561. At the cheaper end, Leslie put on 5 cents to 343 cents; Vlakfontein 5 cents to 318 cents; Matricvale 10 cents to 385 cents and Western Areas 12 cents to 725 cents.

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APPOINTMENTS

Alexander to head Biba again

The British Insurance Brokers' Association: Mr A. V. Alexander, chairman of Sedgwick Group Underwriting Services, and a non-executive director of Sedgwick Group, has been reelected chairman of the association. Mr Brian Denney, of Denney O'Hara, was also reelected as deputy chairman, with Mr David Palmer, chairman and chief executive of Willis Faber, also being appointed a deputy chairman of the association.

Euro International: Mr John L. Sangster has become chairman after the retirement of Mr Hilton Clarke, who will remain on the board as a non-executive director.

Sun Alliance: Mr B. A. Wright, general manager, life division, has joined the boards of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Cooper Guy & Co: Mr Donald Boggs has been appointed a director.

Intelsat: Mr Charles Herrera De La Rosa, of Spain, has been elected as chairman and Mr Joel S. Alper, of the United States, as vice-chairman. They will serve for one-year terms from July 1984 up to and including June 1985.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Tom Frost, general manager of business development division, is to become a deputy group chief executive of the bank in succession to Mr Gordon Jones, when he retires on January 31, 1985. Mr Terry Green, deputy general manager of NatWest's international banking division, will succeed Mr Frost as general manager of business development division on the same date.

Hongkong stock market grows up

Cynics can be forgiven for thinking that the Hongkong stock market, with its four separate stock exchanges, is unworthy of a colony that has emerged since the 1950s as the world's third most important financial centre after New York and London. But Mr Robert Fell, Hongkong's Commissioner for Securities, is greatly irritated by any suggestion that his office oversees a Mickey Mouse system.

Neither New York nor London would for a moment contemplate a market structure that sometimes allows a share suspended on one market to be traded on another. And the disclosure requirements, much tougher since Mr Fell's efforts in 1981, are still lax by most standards.

Mr Fell is well aware of the shortcomings but is defensive about some of the local market's practices. First, Hongkong is a volatile market by nature not because of the system, he says. The dealing system, which to eyes accustomed to London or New York looks like a clash between football supporters with elbows freely used on the dealing floor, does have advantages. There is a 24-hour cash settlement and it is one of the few markets in the worldwide you can watch your deals being done.

The girls who chalk the boards are faster than your average computer - "They can clear a board in 25 seconds," says Mr Fell.

But big changes are on the way for two reasons.

First, the change in the shape of the market being engineered by Mr Fell and, second, the interest being developed by the Communist Chinese.

It is silly, says Mr Fell, the size of Hongkong, where all the financial institutions are within walking distance of each other, have four stock exchanges. By



Mr Robert Fell (left), Hongkong's commissioner for securities, is engineering big changes in the stock exchanges there. Jonathan Clare reports.

1986, the four will be unified, which will also allow a quotations department to be established to oversee the market and ensure fair play.

The new stock exchange, in Hongkong Land's Exchange Square development, probably the biggest property development in Asia, will spell the loss of the chalk boards and their replacement by individual computer screens. But there will be four "pits" where deals will be made face-to-face.

One of the most important aspects is that the unified exchange will stop that nonsense of shares being suspended on one exchange but not another.

But the unified exchange can only be the start of the development of Hongkong's stock market into a mature system which matches the expertise of the colony in other financial areas. There is little merchant banking structure; there is no equivalent of the City code; there is no relationship between stockbrokers and companies; stockbrokers rarely bring companies to the market; lawyers dominate corporate finance to an extent unthinkable in London.

The list is endless. Some progress had been made since the heady days of 1980-91. Since 1981, companies have

Trienco, 2000 electronic communications system - made a loan to its private parent.

In a roundabout way, the events surrounding Conic please Mr Fell because the troubles led to the emergence of the first company on the Hongkong stock market controlled by Red China. He regards a statement from the Chinese about what went wrong at Conic as a model that the world's other stock markets could do worse than follow.

The seven-page document, issued to the market last week ahead of Monday's re-listing, was put together without the help of a merchant bank and, more importantly, marks the coming of age of the communists in Hongkong's financial affairs.

The feeling now is that the Communist Chinese are ready to emerge as big players in the market. There is little doubt locally that billions of Hong Kong dollars are involved.

China has also built up big interests in Hongkong's scarce commodity land. The most recent fayou is the purchase of a small stockholder, Chung Mao, by a Bank of China subsidiary.

The Chinese have still to play the same in London's way - tales of announcements about deals which are "to be done next week" are legion. That said, there can be little doubt that before long a Communist Chinese will have a direct quote on the Hongkong market (as opposed to Conic where the quote was indirect, the result of an earlier investment in the company).

The Hongkong press has been full of rumours that Everbright, probably the best known of the Peking companies, is to seek a quote. Nevertheless the possibility is strenuously denied by the company.

An alternative possibility is that Peking will set up its own

stock market, something that China has not had since 1949. Consideration has been given to the idea but Mr Fell believes that mainland China would be better off using the established market in Hongkong. The People's Republic's interest is probably as much due to the changing nature of the companies quoted on the Hongkong market as to anything else.

As a result of the impending Chinese takeover, Hongkong companies look like reverting to being valued on earnings rather than assets - in other words the emphasis is beginning to switch to industrial rather than property-based stocks.

The novelty of industrial

companies has led to specula-

tion in what is in any case a traders' market. Hongkong

manufacturing companies tend

to grow fast in their infancy but

the transformation to a mature

company with a turnover of,

say, HK\$500m (£45m) is a test

of management ability.

Until Sir Geoffrey Howe's ill-

received speech in April, which

caused the collapse of the Hang

Seing Index, a record number of

new issues was expected this

summer. But many have been

withdrawn. This week has seen

publication of details of the first

company to go for a listing since

April - Gold Peak, one of the

world's biggest battery manu-

facturers. More may now

follow.

Some investors blame the

market's fall on Jardine, Matthe-

son's decision to re-register in

Bermuda. Others believe the

market was looking for an

excuse to sell and Jardine was

merely the catalyst.

Whatever the reason, Hong-

kong's stock market will remain

one of the world's most volatile,

albeit better regulated and more

sophisticated in the years

preceding the Chinese takeover

than in its spectacular heyday.

Success at Tickford despite loss

Aston Martin Tickford, the car designing and engineering company controlled by C H Industries, is soon to increase its production of Jaguar cabriolets for BL from 20 to 40 a week. Sales of the Tickford Capri, at three to four a week, are also said to be encouraging.

The costs of getting the Jaguar and Capri operations going last year, together with the establishment of a factory at Milton Keynes, were reflected in a £47,000 attributable loss in the results of C H Industries for the year to end March.

The group as a whole saw its profits rise 72 per cent from £605,000 to just over £1m. Sales were up 17 per cent to £20m. A final dividend of 1.475p is being recommended, making the total for the year 1.875p.

In brief

• **VALOR**, the cooker and gas appliances group, has increased its pre-tax profit for the year to March 1984, from £2.65m to £3.91m. This exceed the forecast made at the time of the Dreamland Electrical acquisition earlier this year. Turnover rose from £60.7m to £75.5m. The final dividend of 2.926p makes 4p for the year, in line with the forecast, against 3.5p last time.

LCP HOLDINGS: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £300.4m (£277.45m). Pre-tax profit on ordinary activities £6.13m (£4.14m). Total dividend: 4p (3.6p).

• **CREVOR TIN MINES**: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £7.66m (£5.78m). Pre-tax profit: 1.17m (£1.7m loss, £25,000). Dividend: 12p (nil last time).

• **KENNING MOTOR GROUP**: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £173.08m (£158.32m). Pre-tax profit: 1.8m (£4.38m). Interim dividend: 2.5p (same). Current year's profit will not reach the same level as last year. But the board is still confident that long-term prospects are bright and Kenning's new overseas investments are encouraging.

• **CENTROVINCIAL ESTATES**: Year to March 31, 1984. Pre-tax profit: 2.2m (£2.66m). Dividend: 50p (2.5p). Gross net assets per share now 289p (£75p).

• **DANAE INVESTMENT TRUST**: Year to May 31, 1984. Total dividend on income shares 4.48p (4p). Pre-tax revenue £473,000 (£539,000).

• **HENDERSON ADMIN GRP**: Final 7p making 10p for the year to March 31, 1984. Figures 1980. Revenue 15,857 (£9,258). Group pre-tax profit 8,732 (£4,004). Tax 3,938 (£2,173). Extraordinary debt 1,750 (£1,200). Dividend 4.14p (£1.33). Shares 407,000 10p.

• **WINTERBOTTON ENERGY TRUST**: Six months to May 31, 1984. Interim dividend: 0.2p (same). Figures in £100. Gross investment income 415 (£29). Tax 107 (£3). Available for ordinary 127 (£6). Earnings per ordinary 0.53p (£0.27). Net value asset per ordinary 102p (£2.4p) on November 30, 1983.

• **CHEMIRING**: Interim 3.5p (3p). Payable on July 6. Sales home and export six months to March 30, 1984. Figures in £s. 2,152 (£2,173.8). Pre-tax profit 579.1 (£4,004). Including investment income 151.1 (£36.5). Tax 275.1 (£81.6). Earnings per share 14.4p (12.3p).

• **MOUNTVIEW ESTATES**: Final 7p making 4.5p (3.7p) for year to March 31, 1984. Figures in £s. Turnover 6,236 (£5,239). Operation profit 4,341 (£4,683). Pre-tax profit 4,271 (£3,397). After interest charge 63 (£71). Tax 2,137 (£1,766). Earnings per share 42.5p (£2.62). Shares 243 down 5.

• **TRAFAKLAR HOUSE**: The company has purchased for redemption £400,000 nominal of its 10% per cent unsecured loan stock 2001/06. The amount now outstanding is £3,093.25.

• **CAMPFORD ENGINEERING**: No interim dividend. (nil). Six months to March 31, 1984. Figures in £100. Group turnover 19,088 (£19,832). Pre-tax profit 332 (£21) No tax (nil). Extraordinary debt 76 (£nil). Shares unchanged at 30.

• **TRAFALGAR HOUSE**: The

Henley is a sell-out with a record cast

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal Regatta (June 28-July 1) has attracted a record 307 crews, including 59 from 11 overseas countries. The cost of the event will exceed £500,000 for the first time. The show is a sell-out. Sheet music, an added attraction will be the British men's Olympic team designed competing before they leave for their training camp in St. Denis.

There is no Eastern block entry in this Olympic boycott year, the nearest to such a representation being a double scull and Grand Prix.

In the 1980 Olympic boycott year, all six top trophies went to the United States. Canada and Argentina took five of the top titles, surrendering only the Stewards to the Swiss world champions. The Grand will be defended by the United States eight in the rowing, of Leander and London, with opposition from Denmark, West Germany and the America university crew of Yale, Washington and Pennsylvania.

Until Sir Geoffrey Howe's ill-received speech in April, which caused the collapse of the Hang Seing Index, a record number of new issues was expected this summer. But many have been withdrawn. This week has seen publication of details of the first company to go for a listing since April - Gold Peak, one of the world's biggest battery manufacturers. More may now follow.

Some investors blame the market's fall on Jardine, Matheson's decision to re-register in Bermuda. Others believe the market was looking for an excuse to sell and Jardine was merely the catalyst.

Whatever the reason, Hongkong's stock market will remain one of the world's most volatile, albeit better regulated and more sophisticated in the years preceding the Chinese takeover than in its spectacular heyday.

Paddling to Los Angeles

Cracks and Matheson combine for the Double Sculls and could be favourites if they do not run out of steam after countless voyages down the Henley course. Doubling up will be a nightmare for the stewards.

The Prince Philip should be a foregone conclusion with the British four competing as Marlow.

With the Olympics delayed, this year's top regatta is at Lucerne this weekend and involves 26 nations. The Soviet Union will be conspicuous by their absence but East Germany will set the standard on the Rötsche. Lucerne acts as the final Olympic trials for many Western nations, including Great Britain, who have entered eight men's heavyweight and seven women's crews. There will be two finals, with qualifying over three days and 19 hours of racing.

Baillieu will be after an inspired performance to try to cap an uneven year. The British men's eight, with five silver medalists from the 1980 Olympics, still seems to be wasted at bow in the coxed four. Great Britain's original eight, with Baillieu and the coxed four, with victories in Maastricht, Egen and a credible second in East Germany.

Great Britain boast their fastest ever women's eight, who have collected notable scalps, including West Germany and Romania.

Great Britain's Olympic team will be selected on Wednesday and is likely to be a large one.



Built for endurance: West and Sheriff in silent communication (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Twin windmills tilting for golden splendour

In the second of his series on sportmen and women competing for Britain in the Olympic games, G. A. M. E. S.

SIMON BARNES talks to two canoeists with high hopes of winning a medal.

Life has its compensations for canoeists. For them, sport is not all sweat and toil in the gym. There are times when the prospect of going training in an unloved joy: two hours of mudflats, the river's bed of green leaves, the quacking of the ducks and the air filled with the Thumper's song. And when, as when any man of sense would relish the chance to be doing something.

There are days when you go on knowing you are going to enjoy yourself thoroughly. I mean, people enjoy paddling about. Anyone can enjoy doing it at any level - it is just that I am not able to do it at extremes." So said Andy Sheriff, 50 per cent of one of Britain's potential Olympic crews. He and Jeremy West are gunning for a medal in the K1 500 metres, K standing for kayak, which means sitting down with a two-bladed paddle that splits the water. He is a "wildman", and not contented with single-bladed.

On the other hand, both West and Sheriff look like Britain's first canoeing millionaires. "

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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Today's television and radio programmes

SUMMARIES: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM.
- 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rita at 6.38, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.15; gardening advice between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; cookery hints between 8.30 and 8.00.
- 9.00 MacLeod's Russia. On his fourth journey Donny MacLeod reaches Irkutsk and talks to the descendants of those who were sent to work in the infamous salt mines (1).
- 9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Jane Hardy (1).
- 10.55 Cricket: First Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the second day's play at Edgbaston in the match between England and the West Indies. There is further coverage of the first Test at 1.40 am on BBC 2 at 8.20 with highlights at 11.10.
- 1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdery. The weather prospects come from Iuri McCaslin. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.25 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young (1).
- 1.40 Cricket: First Test. Further coverage of the second day's play. 1.55 Regional news (not London).
- 3.55 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.20 Jiggle. Adrienne Hadley presents the last in the series of word games. 4.35 Baby in America, narrated by Peter Ustinov (1).
- 5.00 Newround Extra. Paul McDowell considers the role of women in today's athletics, reporting from Greece and Gateshead.
- 5.10 Children of Fire Mountain. Drama serial set in New Zealand at the turn of the century (1).
- 5.40 Sixty Minutes.
- 5.40 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons (1).
- 7.00 Fame. The student's hang-out. Caruso's coffee house, is the focus of blackmail as the crook that holds the lease threatens to close the place down unless his prodigal is enrolled in the school.
- 7.50 Odd One Out. Quiz show, presented by Paul Daniels.
- 8.20 The Time of Your Life. Noel Edmonds creates a myth in the late fifties when tonight's mystery guest made his first television appearance on a record-breaking BBC Television programme.
- 8.30 News with See Lawley.
- 8.25 The Royal International Horse Show introduced by David Vine at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. Raymond Brooks Ward and Stephen Halden are the adjudicators for The Midland Bank Championship for the King George V Gold Cup.
- 10.45 Pintsize's Progress. Comedy series about the staff at a minor public school (1).
- 11.15 News headlines and weather.
- 11.20 Film Slanguage. Cinema Five (1972) starring Michael Sacks and Ronit Lehman. Science fiction adventure based on the book by Kurt Vonnegut about a young man who is told that his life and death have been pre-ordained and that he must concentrate the time left on the most fulfilling aspect of his life. Directed by George Roy Hill. Ends at 1.05.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Section Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer news at 6.40 and 8.45; angling at 6.45 exercises at 6.50, 8.55, 9.07 and 9.14; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.35; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; James Bond at 7.40 and 8.15; pop video at 7.55; holiday health at 8.25; television highlights at 8.34.

ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 Thames news headlines. 8.30 For Schools: Flora and fauna, that survive in rock, 8.35 History in old houses, 8.38



Jimi Keyes and Michael Elphick (ITV, 8.30 pm)

BBC 2

- 8.35 Open University: Maths Methods Course. Approximation, 8.30 Measure for Measure 1, 8.55 Something New Under the Sun? 7.20 The Symmetry of Nature, 7.45 Chemical Equilibrium. Ends at 8.10.
- 9.00 Ceefax.
- 9.00 Dayline at Two: A profile of one of the poorest towns in one of the poorest southern states in the United States. 9.30 Living with a mentally handicapped older brother or sister, 9.55 Central, 10.15 Lesley and the Instincts, the world's best hotel 10.40 Mindstorms, 10.45 Centaur. 11.00 An artist's individuality. 11.22 The Ice Age. With subtitles for the hearing impaired, 11.44 Finding Employment.
- 12.05 The use of computers in filing and organization. 12.30 Ceefax. 12.55 Polymer engineering, 1.20 Ceefax. 2.01 Play: Good Neighbours, by Leslie Stewart. 2.30 Frank O'Connor's short story, Maccabaeus.
- 2.50 Cricket and Tennis. Live coverage from the second day's play in the First Test. 3.00 The first round of the West Indies at Edgbaston and the quarter-final matches in the Strelas Arrows Tennis Championships at London's Queen's Club.
- 4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Dangerous game in episode five of The Tower of Terror (1).
- 4.25 The Fantastic: Adventures of Mr Rossi. 4.50 Freetime: Mick Robertson and Kim Gandy with viewers' jokes plus music from the band, Impulse. 5.15 The Young Doctor. Drama in an Australian hospital.
- 5.45 News. 6.00 The 8 O'Clock Show. Dickie Davies and his team take a look at the lighter side of London life.
- 7.00 Winter Tales. 8.15 Quiz show presented by Jimmy Tarbuck.
- 7.30 Simon and Simon: The brothers' run detective agency has been engaged to look into the mystery re-appearance of a man who was thought to have drowned two years ago.
- 8.30 Pull the Other One. The first in a new series of comedies starring Michael Elphick and Susie Tracy. Tonight, on route for the West Coast; grandma is taken ill. (Ceefax page 170) (see Choice).
- 8.00 Shine on Harvey Moon.
- 8.50 The Gardeners' World. Gertie Hamilton and Clay Jones at Doreen Roberts' two-year old garden at Lower Lydbrook in Gloucestershire.
- 9.00 Empire. The final episode of the American comedy series set in the United States (1).
- 9.10 My Music. Light-hearted test of musical knowledge between Frank Muir, John Amis, Ian Wallace and Denis Norden. The questionmaster is Steve Race.
- 9.35 Gardener's World. Gertie Hamilton and Clay Jones at Doreen Roberts' two-year old garden at Lower Lydbrook in Gloucestershire.
- 10.00 Empire. The final episode of the American comedy series set in the United States (1).
- 10.30 The London Programme. Gavin-Wrightman with a report on the plight of London's majority who have been released from hospital for "rehabilitation" in hotels, bed-and-breakfast hotels and bed-sitters.
- 11.30 Benson. The butler is mugged in his master's mansion.
- 12.00 Highway Patrol. Vintage American crime series starring Broderick Crawford (1) followed by Night Thoughts from Fr Michael Hollings. Edgerton, Ends at 11.45.
- 12.35 Closedown.

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- 11.30 TAKES A Worried Man. Taking the advice offered for once Ross takes a break at his boss's studded country cottage. 12.05 Is it love? Is it marriage? Soundly asleep? It doesn't seem that way for our depressed hero.
- 10.00 Cheers. The last episode of the American comedy series set in a Boston bar.
- 10.30 Sex Masters. This final episode of the series, examining the importance of sex in relationships is the one that was originally planned to open the series. The programme examines and discusses some of the problems and difficulties in a sexual relationship.
- 11.15 Film: After Office Hours. (1955) starring Clark Gable and Constance Bennett. A mystery comedy about a wealthy socialite who joins her editor in tracking down a murderer. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard.
- 11.30 Film: The Outcasts. 12.15 Soap. 12.35 Closedown.

- 11.30 NATIONAL THEATRE COMPANY. SEE ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE COTTESLOE.
- 11.30 FLOORING PARIS AFTER DARK. From the Sunday Times. Directed by Keith Rock. "No one can doubt that岩井一成's 'Paris After Dark' is a masterpiece. It's a tour de force, a tour de force of the imagination, a tour de force of the heart." 12.00 COCKTALES: DRAMAS, COMEDIES available throughout the week.
- 11.30 MR. CINDERS. There's nothing like a good old fashioned cocktail. 12.00 SINGIN' IN THE RAIN. SINGING IN THE RAIN HAS RETURNED TO THE WEST END WITH A NEW STAGE SHOW. 12.00 SETS UP HOME. COOKERY. DANCE ROUTINES. 12.00 ROBINSON'S COOKERY. 12.00 LADY IN LEAVES. 12.00 MR. CINDERS.
- 11.30 GARDENERS' WORLD. SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE COOKERY. 12.00 OPEN LETTER INTERNATIONAL AWARDS. 12.00 MUSICAL CATS.
- 11.30 TOMMY STELLE'S COOKERY. 12.00 SINGIN' IN THE RAIN. 12.00 MUSICAL BACK TO THE WEST END WITH A NEW STAGE SHOW. 12.00 SETS UP HOME. COOKERY. DANCE ROUTINES. 12.00 ROBINSON'S COOKERY. 12.00 LADY IN LEAVES.
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How Sikhs' holy shrine became a 'killing ground'

Michael Harnlyn, South Asia correspondent of *The Times*, was the first British newspaperman to visit Amritsar since the invasion of the Golden Temple.

Inside the main entrance of the Golden Temple of Amritsar is a normal times a busy market. Today, it is shattered. No pilgrims through the forecourt. A barbed wire entanglement blocks the gate. A knot of soldiers stand with their weapons cradled in their arms.

The white plaster facade of the three-storey-high building is pockmarked where bullets have punched away the outer skin revealing the blood-red brick beneath. Between the ribbed domes of the minarets, rough brick gun emplacements, built during the past few months, are pitted and scarred. A cascade of rubble shows where a higher calibre shot struck home.

Away to the left are twin towers, said to have been built by the greatest Sikh ruler, Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Now they are topless. The gun emplacements that the Sikhs militants defending the temple built on them to command views into and around the shrine, were blown away.

"We took the top off the towers and off the water tower nearby before we started," Major-General Kuldeep Singh Brar, the divisional commander in charge of the assault on the Sikhs' holiest shrine, said.

Inside this sanctum the *gurdwara*, the priests of the temple, have begun again the recitation of prayers sung to historical *raags* and broadcast through loudspeakers. The temple, though, is empty, save for a company of soldiers clearing up.

Where, before there were throngs of pilgrims, a few *jathas* are cleaning out a grime factory the extremists had built above the eastern gate. There they also manufactured crude but effective Sten guns.

"If you ask if there was a failure of intelligence," General Sunderji said, "the answer is yes."

To stand before the Akal Takht, the immortal throne of Sikhs authority both spiritual and temporal, is to get an impression of the extent of that failure.

On the marble pavement in a small open square surrounded on four sides by sandbagged or bricked gun emplacements, 50 Indian soldiers including 17 commandos, died. This is the spot the soldiers call "the killing ground".

The facade of the Akal Takht is ruined. The octagonal pillars supporting the open veranda are fallen. The whole of the left side has crumbled into rubble. Of the 1,417,

It's hat time again - a pre-Ascot hat show in a Covent Garden, London, restaurant included these unusual designs from collections by David Shilling, Robert Cooke and Nicole Marks.

Longbridge strike collapses

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover executives were working late last night to prepare for the resumption of full production at their Longbridge and Cowley car manufacturing plants which have been at a standstill for the past fortnight, with more than 18,000 workers laid off.

The move came after the collapse yesterday of a strike by 300 transport drivers demanding the reinstatement of a colleague dismissed for striking a fellow worker.

Faced by management determination that the man would not be reemployed, the drivers voted to return to work on Monday.

The dispute cost production of more than 20,000 cars worth about £100m at showroom prices, and threatened the launch of the new Rover 200 small car being made at Longbridge.

Last night the company said the launch would go ahead on Tuesday as planned.

Motoring, page 23

Union to boycott NCB ballot

Continued from page 1

But the present dispute was called on an area-by-area basis and the miners' president has ruled out of order repeated calls from moderate coalfield leaders that there should be a national ballot.

The miners' executive has also made official the strike by pitmen in Lancashire, where four-fifths of the men are out, despite a ballot in the coalfield which went convincingly in favour of remaining at work.

The union is taking further

steps to isolate the steel industry from its coke and coal supplies, arguing that it is up to the main steel union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, to approach the NUM for a national agreement on the supply of just enough fuel to keep the industry ticking over but not producing any steel.

There are no signs yet of such an approach, but the decision puts at risk the steelworks at Ravenscraig in Scotland and Llanwern in South Wales.

There was increasing acrimony between the coal board and the union yesterday after the breakdown of Wednesday's talks at a Rotherham hotel. Each side blamed the other for the failure, and hurling charges of belligerence and intransigence.

Mr MacGregor accused the union of exploiting its members for political purposes and Mr Scargill counter-charged that the board's chairman was a puppet of a "paranoid" Mrs Thatcher who was pulling the strings to smash the union.

Millions of people face a ban on the use of hosepipes from next week as parts of the country face their worst drought for years.

Rainfall has been so poor in Wales that yesterday the Welsh Water Authority reported the driest spring since 1938. In the West Country, where conditions are the worst for 10 years, there was a further warning of increased demand as the population doubles with the arrival of the holiday season.

In the southern half of the country there is little prospect of rain until next Tuesday. The South-West Water Authority has applied for drought orders to enable more water to be drawn from local rivers.

There was a small amount of rain in the West a fortnight ago, which topped up some rivers, but there has been little since.

Mr Len Hill, the authority chairman, said there would be a total ban on hosepipe use from June 22. "Our local rivers and reservoirs are at their lowest levels for years and the long-term weather forecast is not encouraging", he said.

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Continued from page 1

The supplementary estimate also seeks additional provision of nearly £270m to meet the increase in last year's deficit as a result of the strike, and a further £12.5m for social grants "in connection with pit closures".

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons on June 5 that the loss for 1983-84 was expected to be about £875m, compared with the £600m deficit grant already approved by Parliament.

He also said that yesterday's

estimates were expected to increase total subsidies to the industry to £1,300m for the last financial year, the equivalent of £130 per week for each man on the NCB's colliery books.

The new redundancy payments scheme provides, for the first time, lump sum payments of £1,000 for each year of service for men between the ages of 21 and 49, in addition to state benefit. While no pension would be attached, a man of 49 could receive as much as £36,480, provided his job is threatened by pit closure.

Spanish apricots are cheaper this week at 40 to 70p a pound. Spanish lamb, 1.5kg, 12 to 35p each. English and Hungarian gherkins are 40 to 45p a pound. Avocados, 35 to 70p each, and Spanish melons range from 50p to £2.00. The first British iceberg lettuce is available now at 65 to 90p each. Cox lemons 30 to 35p, Webb's 30 to 35p each. English Tomatoes are a half Ib at 28 to 45p a pound. Lamb prices have dropped sharply again this week, ranging from £1.13 to £2.00 a pound for whole leg, £1.06 to £2.39 a half Ib, and 65p to £1.24 a pound for whole shoulder. Beef steaks vary in trends, with Topside and silverside from £1.93 to £2.34, five rib on the bone £1.19 to £1.72 and stewing beef £1.29 to £1.64 a pound. Pork prices are more or less unchanged since last week. Pork sausages 50 to 89p and beef sausages 54 to 79p a pound. Deltawins are selling pork chops this week at £1.38 a pound.

Photographs by Russell Sedgfield; The Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes; Tues to Sat 11.00 to 1.00 and 2.00 to 5.00; (ends June 29).

Scotland in Mixed Media, Gladstone's Land, Gallery, Lammasmarket, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 4.30, Sun 2 to 4.30; (ends June 24).

Channel tunnel: a lesson in hope; Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Elton Gallery, Ironbridge, Telford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.00; (ends Oct 7).

Bath in Black and White: The

Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,457

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Comecon issues

The first Comecon summit for 15 years apparently failed to resolve a number of important issues, despite the adoption of a joint declaration on international economic cooperation

Page 5

Maxwell change

Mr Robert Maxwell, the BPCC chairman, said yesterday that he is seeking a successor for himself as managing director so he can concentrate on new ventures

Page 15

Spain: another 1.5kg, 12 to 35p each. English and Hungarian gherkins are 40 to 45p a pound. Avocados, 35 to 70p each, and Spanish melons range from 50p to £2.00. The first British iceberg lettuce is available now at 65 to 90p each. Cox lemons 30 to 35p, Webb's 30 to 35p each. English Tomatoes are a half Ib at 28 to 45p a pound. Lamb prices have dropped sharply again this week, ranging from £1.13 to £2.00 a pound for whole leg, £1.06 to £2.39 a half Ib, and 65p to £1.24 a pound for whole shoulder. Beef steaks vary in trends, with Topside and silverside from £1.93 to £2.34, five rib on the bone £1.19 to £1.72 and stewing beef £1.29 to £1.64 a pound. Pork prices are more or less unchanged since last week. Pork sausages 50 to 89p and beef sausages 54 to 79p a pound. Deltawins are selling pork chops this week at £1.38 a pound.

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